

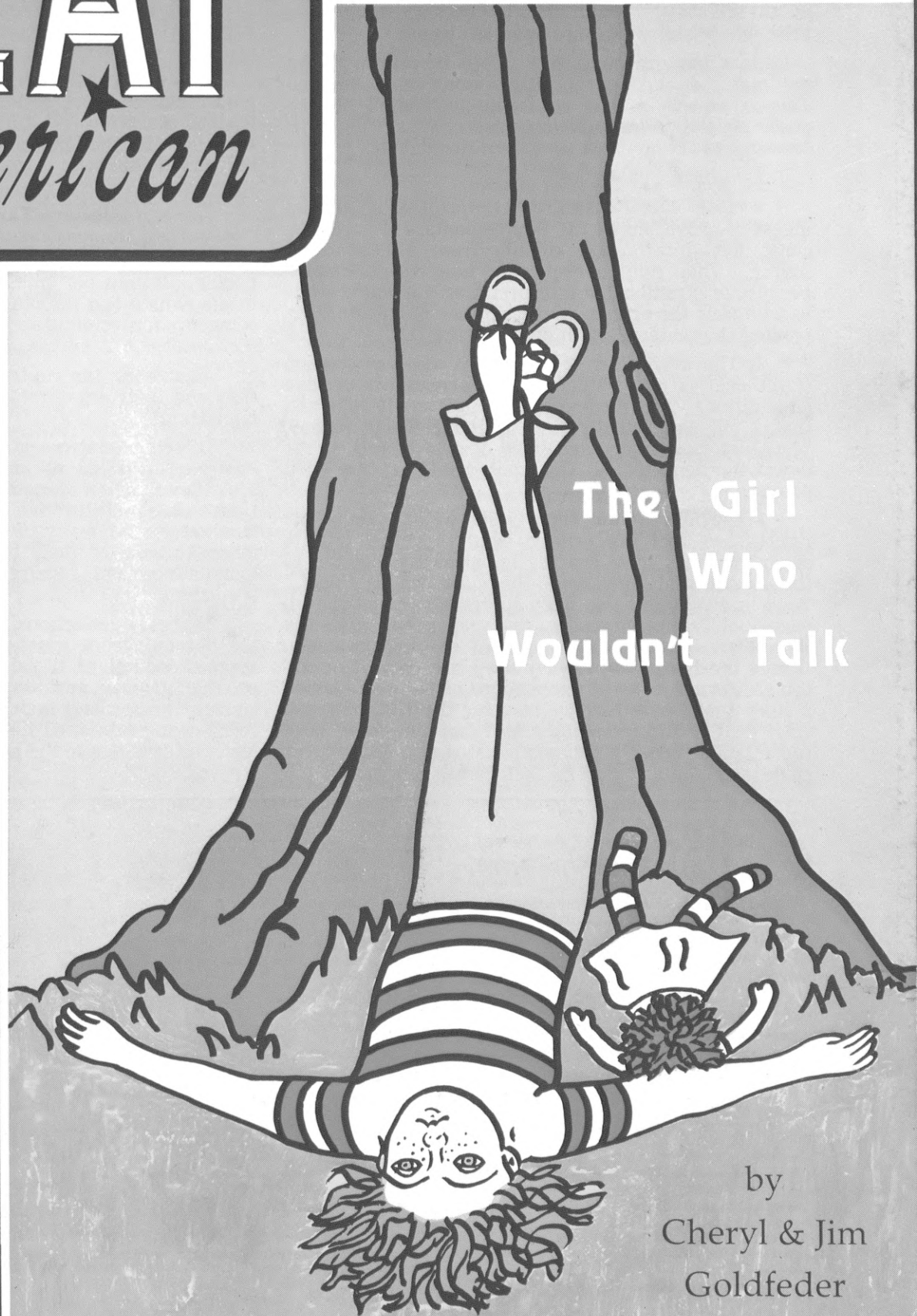
THE DEAF *American*

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

April
1975

75c Per Copy

The Girl
Who
Wouldn't Talk



by
Cheryl & Jim
Goldfeder

The Editor's Page

Caution Needed in Reprinting

Standard practice among publications of and for the deaf is to reprint interesting and informative material from each other—usually without question as to accuracy. Fortunately, only a few occasions arise where statements are open to dispute.

Editors have responsibility—both in printing original material and in reprinting from other sources. This is especially true regarding legislation or proposed legislation (or guidelines and rulings). Some reference should be made to official documents.

Two recent examples:

1. THE DEAF AMERICAN printed a general digest of provisions of the Supplementary Security Income Act—information coming from a dependable source. Then came a request to hold up publication because of questionable interpretation. It was too late to withdraw the article. Several other publications reprinted the material, with credit to the DA.

2. The newsletter of a western state association of the deaf carried a story about a proposal to provide an additional state income tax exemption. It appeared that a bill had actually been introduced and passed. The story was widely circulated despite efforts of the newsletter to point out that such a law had **not** been passed.

From time to time, reports that well-known public figures are deaf are printed—and reprinted. Quite often they may have hearing impairments, but not to the extent that they could be classified as "deaf." Back in 1939, while we were sports editor of the University of Tennessee student newspaper (and while the Volunteers were in the process of earning an invitation to the Rose Bowl to play the University of Southern California), several publications of the deaf carried a story that Doyle Nave, a star for the USC Trojans, was "deaf." After reading a half dozen or so of these reprints and being highly skeptical that a **deaf** player could star for a major football power, we wrote the

USC sports publicity director to inquire about Nave's hearing impairment. The reply was that Nave was **not** deaf and that the sports publicity director was not aware of any hearing impairment.

So much for those inaccuracies. Some do no real harm. They can be accepted as well nigh unavoidable problems in journalism.

Now and then, however, statements of a personal nature can be more serious. Reports of deaths—like that of Mark Twain—can be "exaggerated" and erroneous. Retractions and apologies can be printed, but they do not tend to get reprinted as do the original statements.

Income Tax Exemptions

We have nothing new to report on proposals for additional Federal income tax exemptions for deaf people. It does not appear that the two versions, one in the Senate and the other in the House, are likely to come up for committee hearings during the current session of the Congress.

Meanwhile the controversy continues: Should the deaf and their organizations press vigorously for such legislation?

In some quarters a different line of thinking is emerging—instead of an extra exemption, why not seek liberalization of medical and miscellaneous deductions? Internal Revenue Service rulings have resulted in allowance of many of the extra expenses the deaf incur because of their handicap, e.g., teletypewriter installations and repairs, "hearing ear" dogs (with special training).

Medical deductions, however, are limited by the percentage of gross income. Would not miscellaneous deductions, if claimed, challenged and allowed, provide greater advantages? Some possibilities include purchase and maintenance of movie projectors for showing captioned films and the **extra** cost of long distance calls due to the greater time because of slower transmission.

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Editor: JESS M. SMITH

Associate Editor: EUGENE W. PETERSEN

Editorial Executives: Charles C. Ester, Frederick C. Schreiber.

Makeup Assistant: Harold C. Larsen

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The Girl Who Wouldn't Talk Has A Lot To Say

By LEE McCARTT

Lee McCartt is the producer and creator of the television program *Signs of the Times*, a program especially designed for the deaf community. In his article, Lee comments on his friendship with the Goldfedeers and discusses their children's book, *THE GIRL*

WHO WOULDN'T TALK. He comments on this book, the NAD's latest publication, in regards to the content of the book and reactions to it.

Some time ago, Jim and Cheryl Goldfeder appeared on the show "*Signs of the Times*" to discuss their book, *The Girl Who Wouldn't Talk*. "*Signs of the Times*" is a program especially designed with the deaf community in mind, and naturally there was a high level of interest in this book from our viewers. In discussing the book, I have found that beneath the simple narrative lies a true insight into some of the problems faced by the parents of a deaf child.

I have worked with deaf children for more than 10 years. I, myself, am the child of deaf parents and as a young child was intimately involved with the goings on within their community. In my teaching career, I have seen many "little Robins" flutter about while the storm of controversy concerning the method of instruction raged around them. At best, these children survive in spite of how they are schooled and grow up capable enough to cope with society. At worst they emerge permanently scarred, psychologically damaged and unprepared to deal with a hostile or indifferent environment. Parents, educators, audiologists, experts, quasi-experts, or whomever, offer "evidence" and/or testimonials to support their own position while the children struggle to succeed in whichever type of program they are enrolled.

An underlying message of the Goldfedeers' story is that each child is unique. We are not presented with a method, but with an incident. It is love that enables us to tailor a method to suit a child, rather than the other way around. Robin's parents reached a point where they realized that Robin would not speak—at least not intelligibly, and having the wisdom to

discern the reality of the situation, they learned to communicate via the language of signs.

How many times do we as educators see deaf adolescents whose parents never bothered to learn to communicate adequately with their children? These children are strangers in their own homes. It has been observed that sometimes when such parents do finally learn to communicate through sign language a child may say that "Mother and Father are now deaf like me."

The Goldfedeers have appeared on "*Signs of the Times*" twice to date and it is always a pleasure to speak with them. These two young people have worked with deaf persons for only three years, yet they have certainly let their presence be known. Aside from this book, they have completed work on a sequel, *Robin Sees a Song*, as well as two other children's books. Jim writes a monthly column for the *Silent News*, "Tennessee Talk," and Cheryl's drawings speak for themselves.

I first met the Goldfedeers in September of 1974 when Jim came to work at the Tennessee School for the Deaf. Previously, he and Cheryl had been living in Arad, Israel, a small development town in the heart of the Negev desert two miles west of the Jordan border which runs through the Dead Sea. They lived there for about eight months, at an Ulpan (an absorption center for new immigrants). The other inhabitants were mostly newly arrived immigrants from the Soviet Union. While living in Israel, the Goldfedeers made numerous visits to the Helen Keller Home in Tel Aviv and even attended a picnic held for all the deaf persons in that country.

(They wrote about this event in *THE DEAF AMERICAN*, September 1974, "Suppose They Gave a Picnic and Everybody Came.")

They returned to the United States in the summer of 1974 to continue their education. One year previous to their embarking on their travels outside of the United States they had completed a manuscript about a little deaf girl. The idea came to them late one evening and they sat down and began to compose their story. When finished, they gave their manuscript to a friend who was an attorney and who advised them to have it copyrighted. This was done and then the story was put on the shelf where it remained for a year.

When the Goldfedeers returned to the United States, they decided to see what others thought about their story and see if possibly it was publishable. They Xeroxed several copies and sent them off to people whom they either knew personally or they knew of, who worked with deaf persons. Basically, what they asked these people was "What do you think . . . should we try to have it published?"

One of the first persons to respond to their inquiry was Dr. McCay Vernon of Western Maryland College. He was very positive about the story and indicated that it was "**done with sensitivity and taste.**" He recommended that they try and have it published. Other comments the Goldfedeers received were equally positive. Keith Tolzin, consultant for Special Education Programs in Alaska, said that "**it provides insight to parents and professionals and should be recommended for parent libraries around the country.**" Virginia Austin, a teacher at the Aural Rehabilitation Program at the University of Tennessee, said, "**It belongs in every home where there are children—especially where there are deaf children . . . Encourages a greater understanding of what a hearing loss can mean.**" Dr. Lee Murphy, assistant professor at the Department of Special Education, University of Tennessee, indicated that it "**definitely will be an asset at our efforts at educating deaf and hard of hearing children.**"

With that kind of encouragement, the manuscript was sent off to the National Association of the Deaf which published it in January 1975. Hopefully, the book will reach those people for whom it was intended—parents of other little Robins.

In the author's preface, the Goldfedeers state that the book was written "**in hopes of making Robin's world a little bigger . . . Everywhere there are children like Robin . . . (who) despite all of the wishes of parents, and the expectations of teach-**



Jim Goldfeder holds a sign indicating the NAD's address after discussing *THE GIRL WHO WOULDN'T TALK* with co-hosts Lee McCartt and Irma Klee Young.

(Continued on page 14)

Reatha Gentry Suttka Hirte

Founder Of French Reweaving Company

By W. H. WOODS, SR.

Author of "The Forgotten People"

The deaf have troubles on top of troubles.

Because they are deaf, they most often cannot speak.

Because they are deaf, the job market is limited.

Because they are deaf, they are discriminated against by group insurance policies, which limits work opportunities even further.

And yet, there are success stories . . . success stories such as Reatha Gentry Suttka Hirte.

Deaf since childhood, she acquired a skill, developed a talent, founded a business.

It took determination—and guts.

Born Bernie Reatha Gentry on February 28, 1909, to Mr. and Mrs. William Gentry of Forman, Ind., she became deaf after contracting spinal meningitis. She attended the State School for the Deaf at Indianapolis, Ind., and excelled in sports, particularly basketball. A member of the Girl Scouts, which was founded by another one of "The Forgotten People," Juliette Gordon Low, Reatha's ambition was to be leader of the deaf. By her example, and her work, perhaps she has achieved that goal.

After graduation, she planned to attend Gallaudet College, but marriage to William Walter Suttka intervened.

Accomplished at needlework, Reatha applied for a job at Wizard Reweaving Company in Cincinnati, Ohio. The firm was reluctant to hire her at first, because of her deafness, but the young woman offered to work without pay initially to prove herself and an agreement was reached.

As it turned out, the company paid her for the first week's work, for Reatha's alert mind soon grasped and mastered the difficult art of reweaving.

She stayed six years with Wizard Reweaving, leaving this job to go into business for herself.

And so French Reweaving Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born.

As her firm grew and prospered, as Reatha trained and employed other deaf women, her talents were being recognized.

Globe Repair and Reweaving Service Company in Chicago, Ill., heard of her and offered a salary above what her business was commanding.

She refused.

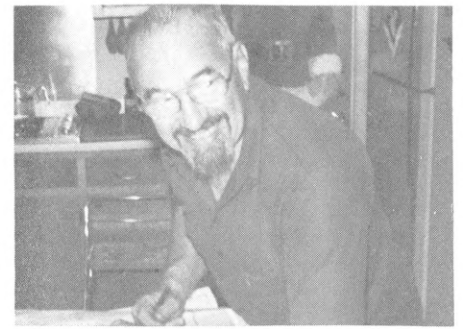
But Globe didn't take no for an answer, and approached her several times, each time with offers of higher pay.

She kept refusing.

Then the company offered her a partnership, whereby she would still retain ownership of French Reweaving Company, and Reatha Suttka became production manager for Globe, a position she held for 25 years. She also held the partnership all the years she was with Globe.

The Suttkas moved to Chicago for Globe and Reatha's efforts helped the company to expand, founding reweaving businesses in Denver, Colo.; Columbus, Ohio; Kansas City, Mo.; and Indianapolis, Ind. It also filled orders from other countries such as Canada, England and France.

Reatha has many stories to tell of her experiences in the reweaving field, with customers adding a little spice to the facts.



Reatha's present husband, Reverend Silas J. Hirte, is shown tracing a map of the city of Mobile, Ala., for Author Woods' convenience in locating another party and St. Mark's Episcopal Church for the Deaf.

One tale involves a well-to-do playboy with many suits made of expensive materials.

It seems the playboy told his New York girlfriend he was going to Chicago to visit another girlfriend, which didn't go over too well.

Miss New York flew to Chicago, entered the playboy's apartment while he was out, sliced all his clothing with a razor blade and flew back to New York.

The playboy took the ruined clothes to Globe. "Price is no object," he told Reatha, "just fix them."

When all the coats and trousers were repaired, the playboy paid his bill, and took his clothes home and pretended nothing had ever happened to them when he saw Miss New York again.

She was worried (had she slashed the wrong person's clothes?) and puzzled for sometime. The clothes appeared perfect, rewoven flawlessly.

And then there was the time Reatha's firm helped police capture a killer, because of a rewoven topcoat.

Left behind at the scene of a crime, the gray-blue tweed topcoat had once had a small L-shaped tear in the right sleeve, now repaired.

Detectives began a painstaking search for the man who owned the coat, which led to Globe Weaving.

A search of some 5,000 repair tickets turned up an address, and Isadore Nicholas, Jr., was later arrested for two murders and 25 saloon holdups . . . traced by a rewoven coat.

During her career, Reatha taught many deaf women the art of reweaving. A Presidential Citation for Outstanding Service for Employment of the Physically Handicapped was presented to Mr. and Mrs. William Suttka on October 3, 1955.

William Suttka, known professionally as wrestler Silent Olson, died in 1959, and Reatha subsequently married Rev. Silas J. Hirte.

When Globe Repair and Reweaving Service sold its interest to another firm, the Hirtes retired to Daphne, Ala., their present home. Rev. Hirte is a priest at St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Mobile, Ala., and is popular among the deaf congregation.

Mr. and Mrs. Hirte's charities include the National Association of the Deaf, and



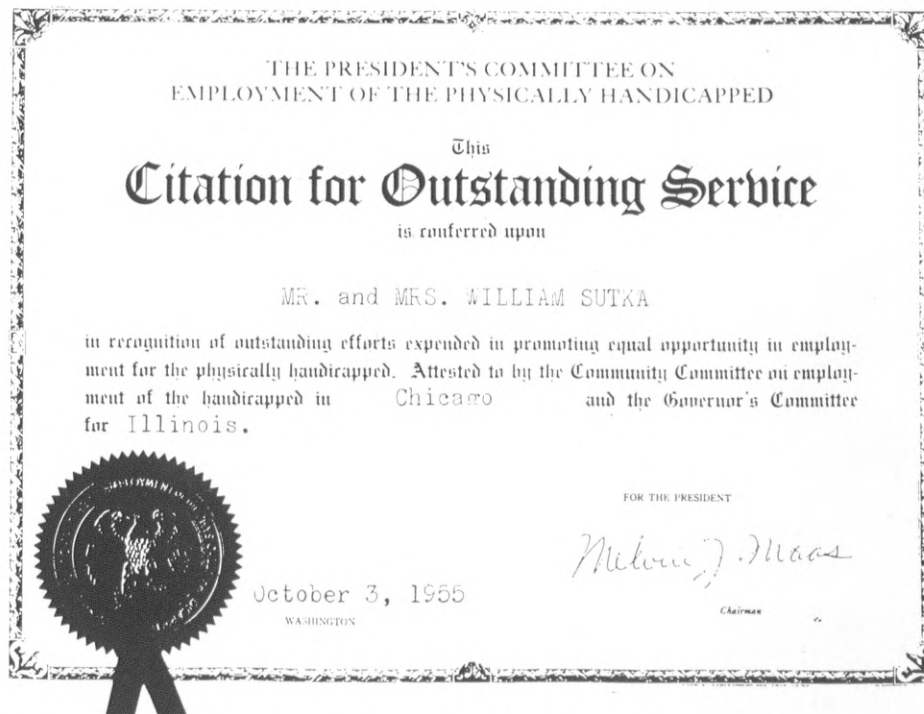
Author Willard H. Woods, Sr., interviewing the pleasantly attractive Reatha Suttka Hirte in her home at Daphne, Alabama.



REWEAVING FIRM—Globe Repair and Reweaving Service Co. in Chicago, Ill., a clean shop showing employees at work and Reatha at her desk far back in the room.



Sitting on the right is the late William Sutfka. Behind him is Reatha Sutfka, while they were celebrating at a party in Chicago with their employees, most of them deaf.



PRESIDENTIAL CITATION—Reatha and William Sutfka received a recognition for their employment of the physically handicapped in 1955, when many deaf workers were on their payroll.

state associations in Wisconsin, Missouri and Alabama. Mrs. Hirte is a life member of the National Association of the Deaf.

Mrs. Hirte has one daughter, Mrs. Candy Haight of Chicago, Ill., who works at Michael Reese Hospital and is author of several articles on deafness, giving support to total communication as a must for the deaf child.

A Sign Of The Times

The group of children in the grade 7 and 8 class of St. Richards Catholic School in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, were earnestly answering their teacher's questions; however, this was not an ordinary classroom situation because the teacher was deaf. The students were hearing children using sign language to respond to her questions.

For many of the children it was their first encounter with a deaf person, and they were intrigued with her method of communication. They had chosen to learn sign language as their elective and were excitedly asking how different words were expressed in sign language.

A typical class begins with teaching some basic signs to the children. They are then asked individually to sign specific words on demand. Fingerspelling takes the form of a game. One student comes to the front of the class, thinks of a word and fingerspells it to his peers. The student who first guesses the word correctly takes his place at the front and repeats the procedure. This is an unflinching favorite with the children and, upon occasion, improves not only their fingerspelling skills, but their spelling of words as well.

One part of the lesson which has proven to be very popular is the question/answer period regarding the hearing impaired person. The children ask questions ranging from, "How do deaf children learn speech?", "How do deaf people communicate with doctors, lawyers, etc.?" to, "Are there any operations to help restore hearing?" The class really catches fire during this segment, and it's a very exciting time for the teachers as well.

Mrs. Piasecki, the principal of St. Richards Catholic School, believes that the classroom is not an isolated entity, but should be a window opening to the wider world of real life experiences. It was her desire that the children be informed of the ramifications of a handicap such as deafness in order that their own awareness will become more acute. She graciously offered the school's co-operation in our endeavors.

During Christmas Miss McCracken, a teacher at the school, phoned the St. Francis Catholic Deaf Bureau to request a sign language teacher for her class. The St. Francis Bureau, headed by Rev. B. Dwyer, sent two of their staff members who work as a team, Mrs. Margaret Perrotta and Miss Ann Hatch. The fact that Mrs. Perrotta is deaf has added a very realistic dimension to the classroom experience.

SANDERSON: No. The whole thrust of rehabilitation is to get people on their own feet so they can make their own living and be truly independent. We do not coddle clients. Many times we tell a deaf person who has received maximum services: "We've done all we can for you, and we're not going to waste time and money trying to do more. Now it's up to you. Get off your duff and start moving."

PETERSEN: Then what happens?

SANDERSON: That's something that gives us a lot of satisfaction. In most cases, the client does get off his duff, "just to show that dum-dum Sanderson and his dum-dum counselors I can do it without their help," finds a job on his own and makes good.

PETERSEN: Thank you, Sandie. I am inclined to share your optimism about the future of the deaf community.

Captioned ABC Evening News Telecast By 111 Stations

The Captioned ABC Evening News is carried by the following PBS broadcasting stations as of March 31 1975:

ARKANSAS: KETS-Conway
CALIFORNIA: KIXE-Redding, KTEC-San Jose, KVIE-Sacramento
COLORADO: KTSC-Pueblo
DELAWARE: WHY-Y-Wilmington
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: WETA-Arlington
FLORIDA: WEDU-Tampa, WJCT-Jacksonville, WSRE-Pensacola, WMFE-Orlando
GEORGIA: WETV-Atlanta
IDAHO: KUID-Moscow
ILLINOIS: WTTW-Chicago
INDIANA: WFYI-Indianapolis, WNIN-Evansville, WNIT-South Bend
IOWA: KDIN-Des Moines, KIIN-Iowa City, KRIN-Waterloo, KSIN-Sioux City
KANSAS: KPTS-Wichita, KTWU-Topeka
KENTUCKY: WKPC-Louisville, WKAS-Ashland, WKGB-Bowling Green, WCVN-Covington, WKZT-Elizabethtown, WKHA-Hazard, WKLE-Lexington, WKMJ-Louisville, WKMA-Madisonville, WKMR-Morehead, WKMU-Murray, WKON-Owenton, WKPI-Pikeville, WKSO-Somerset
MAINE: WCBB-Augusta, WMEB-Orono, WMED-Calais, WMEM-Presque Isle, WMEG-Biddeford
MASSACHUSETTS: WGBX-Boston, WGBY-Springfield
MICHIGAN: WCMU-Mount Pleasant, WKAR-East Lansing, WTVS-Detroit, WUCM-University Center
MINNESOTA: KTCA-Minneapolis/St. Paul
MISSOURI: KETC-St. Louis
NEBRASKA: KUON-Lincoln, KLNE-Lexington, KYNE-Omaha, KPNE-North

Platte, KTNE-Alliance, KMNE-Bassett, KXNE-Norfolk, KRNE-Merriman, KHNE-Hastings

NEW JERSEY: WNJS-Camden, WNJT-Trenton

NEW YORK: WNED-Buffalo, WNET-New York City, WSKG-Binghamton, WXXI-Rochester

NORTH DAKOTA: KFME-Fargo, KGFE-Grand Falls

OHIO: WCET-Cincinnati, WBGU-Bowling Green, WMUB-Oxford, WOET-Dayton, WOSU-Columbus, WPBO-Portsmouth, WVIZ-Cleveland

OKLAHOMA: KETA-Oklahoma City, KOED-Tulsa

OREGON: KOAC-Corvallis, KOAP-Portland

PENNSYLVANIA: WITF-Hershey, WLV-Bethlehem, WQLN-Erie, WVIA-Scranton

RHODE ISLAND: WSBE-Providence
SOUTH CAROLINA: WRLK-Columbia, WEBA-Allendale, WITV-Charleston, WJPM-Florence, WNTV-Greenville

SOUTH DAKOTA: KBHE-Rapid City, KDSD-Aberdeen, KESD-Brookings, KPSD-Eagle Butte, KTSD-Pierre, KUSD-Vermillion

TENNESSEE: WDCN-Nashville, WSJK-Knoxville

TEXAS: KERA-Dallas, KEDT-Corpus Christi, KIDZ-Wichita Falls, KLRN-Austin
UTAH: KBYU-Provo, KUED-Salt Lake City

VIRGINIA: WBRA-Roanoke, WCVE-Richmond, WSVN-Norton

WEST VIRGINIA: WMUL-Huntington, WVVU-Morgantown

WISCONSIN: WPNE-Green Bay, WHWC-Colfax, WHLA-La Crosse, WHA-Madison

Foreign News

By Yerker Andersson

Sports results:

Shooting

Germany-Italy, 2-1

Soccer

Czechoslovakia-Italy, 3-0

Denmark—Ole Munk Plum is the new chairman of the Scandinavian Council of the Deaf. The council has agreed to have another youth camp on Iceland in 1976.

WFD—New Zealand, Iran, Malaysia, Sudan and Ethiopia have been admitted as new members of the World Federation of the Deaf.

Sweden—The Cavefors company has recently published a book with poems selected so that they can easily be used for signing. It is also illustrated by Jan Afzelius (Gallaudet 1959).

Cyprus—A refugee school for the deaf was set up in Nicosia. Classes are held either in a tent or outside.

Denmark—Dr. Ole Bentzen, whom the United Nations often sent to different countries to assist the development of audiological services for hearing impaired children, now concedes that the role of sign language is important for language development. He has been regarded as an enemy of the language of signs in Denmark and has insisted on integration of deaf children with children with normal hearing. This admission which is noted in Doves Tidskrift (Vol. 56, No. 3) is found in his new book, **Horesansen**, published by Berlingske Leksikon Bibliotek (1974).

Great Britain—Reverend Canon Sutcliffe recently announced his retirement as the General Secretary of the Church of England Council. He is a well-known figure in the British deaf world and is a member of the WFD Board. A check for about \$1,000 was presented to him.

The December issue of the **British Deaf News** (Vol. 9, No. 12) contains views of different current methods of communications in schools for the deaf in Great Britain.

Consumer Education Workshop To Be Offered In New York City

The City of New York Department of Consumer Affairs will hold a Consumer Education Workshop for the deaf and hearing impaired on May 20, 1975. Starting at 7:00 p.m. in the auditorium of City University of New York (33 West 42nd Street), the program will be conducted by Dr. Lilly Bruck, Director of Consumer Affairs, in cooperation with the Committee on the Deaf and Hearing Impaired, National Association of Social Workers.



CAPTION CENTER DIRECTOR—Philip Collyer is director of the Caption Center, WGBH-Boston, which produces the Captioned ABC Evening News.

Robert G. Sanderson On Rehabilitation And Social Services

Robert G. Sanderson was born in Las Vegas, Nev., which may explain his predilection for playing for high stakes—at everything except poker. He started his education in the Las Vegas public schools, transferred to the Utah School for the Deaf after losing his hearing at age 11, received his BA from Gallaudet in 1941, added an MA in Educational Administration from California State University Northridge in 1965 and earned his doctorate in Public School Administration at Brigham Young University in 1974. Earned is an understatement as he continued to hold down a full-time

position as Educational Coordinator, Division of Rehabilitation Services, Utah State Board of Education, while working on his doctorate and commuting between his home in Roy, his office in Salt Lake City and BYU in Provo—a round trip of 160 miles.

In a varied career, he worked as an assayer, analytical chemist, dry cleaner, printer/proofreader, draftsman and head platman at the Weber County Recorder's Office in Ogden, Utah. He has served as a member and is presently chairman, National Advisory Group, NTID; Board of Fellows, Gallaudet College, Executive

Board, PRWAD; president, Utah Rehabilitation Association; president, National Association of the Deaf and has been an active member and officer in a host of organizations in the area of the deaf. He also jogs almost every evening and recently became a member of the exclusive 1,000-Mile Club.

The interview was conducted in his 12th floor office with a panoramic view of the Salt Lake Valley and Wasatch Mountains on one side and a lovely vista of a secretarial pool on the other—an inspirational setting.

PETERSEN: Outside of your wonderful wife, Mary, two rewarding sons, Mexican chili, Canadian whisky and jogging, what's behind all your drive?

SANDERSON: A compulsion to prove that deaf people "can do." You can, too!

PETERSEN: Leave me out of the jogging.

SANDERSON: Nonsense. It gets your blood heated up and circulating, improves your wind, heart action and . . .

PETERSEN: Uh . . . Maybe we'd better get down to business. I believe Utah is presently the only state where vocational rehabilitation services and straight social services are provided by the same agency with State-Federal funding. How did this come about?

SANDERSON: So far, Utah is the only state with such a setup; but other states are now investigating the idea. The basic concept evolved from a comprehensive three-year study initiated by the Utah Association of the Deaf in 1963 and taken up by the Community Services Council of the Salt Lake Area United Fund. It was the feeling of the study committee that there were not enough deaf people in the state in need of such help to support a new social services agency, that consolidation would be more economical and effective, and placing the services under the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation would facilitate statewide coverage, whereas a UF agency necessarily would be limited to its funding area. The CSC helped push an appropriations line through the state legislature to finance social services as a supplement to vocational rehabilitation. Although social services traditionally are supposed to be beyond the province of vocational rehabilitation, in practice every VR counselor for the deaf engages in social work as a necessary part of his job. It also should be remembered that with 20% state money involved in matching Federal funds, the state has the right to determine how its own money is used, so long as it is used productively.

PETERSEN: How has the concept worked out in practice?

SANDERSON: Very well. The only thing wrong with the original concept was the numbers projection. The number of deaf people seeking vocational rehabilitation services, alone, has increased from 10-12 rehabilitation cases to a continuing caseload of 200 to 300 a year. There is more than enough work for two agencies, but the concept of having social services and rehabilitation services for the deaf in one state-funded agency makes more sense every day.

PETERSEN: Please expand on that.

SANDERSON: It is my feeling that a unit of services to deaf people will function best under the Division of Rehabilitation rather than as a free-standing agency. My reasoning here is that it is most frequently to the DVR that the deaf person looks for help when seeking employment or training, and this has become a habit of the deaf population. Through such referrals we identify the multiple problems

that individuals have in addition to the immediate need for a job or desire to go to school. I feel that the DVR has more extensive resources and supportive services than a free-standing agency could provide. For example, the numerous field and district offices could be called local feeder lines and emergency wards for contact and immediate assistance when a deaf person is unable to reach the central office; but a free-standing agency would not necessarily have the same network—although, through interagency cooperation, such may be possible. A free-standing agency probably would not be able to provide straight or traditional rehabilitation services. For example, many deaf people who are referred for mental health problems also turn out to be in need of vocational rehabilitation or training and so on. Also, free-standing agencies funded by the United Way or local resources are geographically limited, whereas a state agency can help deaf people in small towns and counties outside metropolitan areas. Finally, a unified approach will get better results; that is, a



Robert G. Sanderson

counselor who is helping a client with mental and social problems as well as vocational needs will see the individual as a whole person rather than as separate entities as might happen if two or three counselors in different agencies were to deal with him. And two different counselors, one in a free-standing agency and another in the DVR, using different psychological approaches or even different techniques in the same psychological approach might set up some untenable conflicts in the client.

PETERSEN: Isn't that spreading yourself thin? Is your staff qualified to give in-depth counseling in all those areas?

SANDERSON: Our staff now includes the coordinator, three professional counselors, a rehabilitation technician and an educational specialist (TTY repair and maintenance), in addition to secretaries who interpret, and seven interpreters who work on a fee-for-service basis. A fourth counselor, to work full-time with the multiply handicapped deaf, is being sought. The professional counselors and rehabilitation technician all have their particular specialties, such as marriage counseling, in addition to vocational rehabilitation. In the area of mental health, we have initiated a program within an existing mental health center by which a part-time paraprofessional provides maintenance for members of the deaf community who have personal and family conflicts. We have also enlisted the expertise of a psychiatrist, who is now exploring ways and means of working on a regular basis with the many mentally ill deaf people who are coming to us. At present, he works on a fee-for-service basis, but non-clients who are unable to pay his fee are not being served. The mental health center does not, unfortunately fill this need because of its own manpower shortage and other problems; the center does, however, pay the salary of the paraprofessional.

PETERSEN: You said non-clients are not being served. Can't you make such people VR clients?

SANDERSON: We do in many cases. Others do not need rehabilitation, in the traditional sense. They may have good jobs and are making a living but are barely keeping even. The expense of psychiatric treatment or therapy for severe emotional problems would ruin them and indeed make their situation worse from the mental standpoint. Some of these people do not qualify financially for VR support on basis of their "good jobs." Mental health centers designed to fit such problems are not capable of serving the deaf, and our one half-time paraprofessional is overwhelmed by both numbers and complexity. The psychiatrists in the mental health centers also are overwhelmed and unprepared for deafness.

PETERSEN: What's a rehabilitation technician?

SANDERSON: Our staff people are involved in providing social services for deaf people regardless of whether they are clients or not. For example, we have a woman who is a superb interpreter; she was called variously a rehabilitation aide, counselor associate, and is now a rehabilitation technician. She is doing a terrific job for us in a number of capacities. She interprets in professional meetings, staff meetings, workshops, etc.; she interprets for deaf people in mental health settings, in doctor's offices, meetings, workshops; she acts as a "mother in fact" to many deaf youngsters who are on their own and who are, in effect, "lost" and unable to handle their own affairs; she develops job opportunities for the deaf, interprets for them in employment interviews; solves employer-client problems in communication; runs hither and yon, day and night, on call literally 24 hours a day. These people are both rehabilitation and social work clients. She is needed and she is getting the job done. This is an area where traditional rehabilitation services fall down badly in meeting the real needs of deaf people. The same services are done, to a different degree, by each of our other counselors, all of whom are proficient in sign language, common sense and commitment to helping the deaf.

PETERSEN: Your rehabilitation technician sounds like just the kind of person we need in our program in Indianapolis.

I wonder if she would be interested in a better job with more money?

SANDERSON: (Censored.)

PETERSEN: Another staff position caught my eye: The educational specialist for TTY repair and maintenance. Isn't that really stretching vocational rehabilitation's scope?

SANDERSON: Not at all; it helps tie it together. There are now approximately 200 deaf people using TTYs in Utah, most of whom are present or past rehabilitation clients. In rural areas, particularly, the counselor who has scattered deaf clients finds the telephone extremely valuable for making contacts. For example, a trip of 100 miles is wasted if the counselor finds the client not at home; or the client may drive 100 miles to see the counselor only to find he is out for the day. The teleprinter-telephone enables each to make the desired contact. But, if the teleprinter (TTY) is broken down, travel becomes necessary, with its attendant risks. When the number of clients and counselors is multiplied, it becomes clear that maintenance of the machines is vital to efficient functioning of the counselor. Additional benefits accrue, of course, although sometimes indirectly. Traditionally, deaf people have used their cars like hearing people use their telephones, with consequent consumption of precious gasoline. Emergencies are no longer quite so shattering for the deaf woman at home alone—the phone and help is near! Deaf people are penalized in many ways for deafness, and the provision of repair service, free of charge, as a part of rehabilitation services for the general deaf population is no more than that which is given to hearing people by the telephone company when a telephone instrument breaks down.

PETERSEN: All this, along with adult education classes for the deaf and university courses for people preparing to work in the area of the deaf, indicate your services certainly are comprehensive. Are there any unmet needs?

SANDERSON: Yes. We need a "Community Center for the Deaf." Under our existing unit, we experience certain limitations in providing services. For example, our field offices are one man-one secretary affairs with obvious limitations in time and facility, especially on 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. basis. The center would function on a split-shift basis, so that the multiply disabled, homeless deaf person would be able to visit it for recreation of a simpler sort, companionship, guidance and counseling as needed. The deaf community organizations might also share office space. The "working poor" and the general deaf population would be able to come in after working hours for the help they need. This compares with the existing business office atmosphere and the 5:00 closing time. In other words, the center would be a specific outreach program.

PETERSEN: What is the current proportion of deaf clients seeking social services to traditional vocational rehabilitation help?

SANDERSON: That is hard to answer. Originally, it was about 50-50, with almost 100% of the clients seeking help being deaf; today at least half of our referrals are hard of hearing. The percentage of people seeking straight social services varies from year to year, but is now running around 20-30%. However, a large number of social service cases become rehabilitation cases.

PETERSEN: What is behind the change in the type of clients served?

SANDERSON: Hearing impaired people have become aware of the help we offer. General rehabilitation maintains continuous publicity, and this generates referrals of hearing impaired as well as other disabled people. Incidentally, I believe that one of our great, neglected areas is serving the population of people who become deafened in adulthood. Much attention has been focused on people deaf from early childhood, but little on this unique population.

PETERSEN: Do you think the availability of such comprehensive services poses a threat to the traditional independence of the deaf?

A Time To Be - - More Opportunities For The Deaf

By MARILYN WILLIAMS

Anyone over the ripe old age of twenty-one has at some time in his life suffered through the endurance of his elders telling him about "When I was your age . . ." It seems that with the coming of age, a person just naturally falls into the "time was" syndrome. The innate characteristic of this syndrome is a kind of nostalgia bordering on melancholia. On rare occasions however, reminiscence of "time was" can lift the spirits to believing once again in the milk of human kindness. Take, for instance, just a few years back when the time was that all deaf children were at least six years old before they could go to school. If you think it terms of a hearing child, that situation wasn't so bad. But if you think in terms of six years of absolute silence when no language is being learned and no one is communicating with this child, then trying to begin with a six-year-old deaf child and cram into his head all the things that hearing six-year-olds know by the time they start to school, the situation becomes catastrophic. And, it was just that, not to mention that the parents of those children were more frustrated and humiliated than the child, and in those times, there were few people to whom those parents could turn. In those times too, schools for the deaf were held in just about the same esteem as mental institutions.

Today, with inflation and politics looking about as bleak as a raw January day, there is a bright spot, and education for the deaf is alive and doing well, especially in North Carolina. Today a deaf child can begin his education right in his own home or hometown and as early as six months old. His parents can learn right along with him and they have the friendship and guidance of trained people right

at their fingertips every day. These services and this education is made possible by the 23 preschool satellite classes that cover the state and aid a total of 164 children under six years old. Each class has one teacher and one aide who in addition to teaching the children give instruction to parents and interested friends in the problems of deafness and communication skills. At this time there is every possibility of having two more such classes which will bring the total of teachers and aides to 50 and the children served to 175. Now when these kids are six, they will be equal in language and experiences to their hearing peers.

Time was when communities knew very little about deafness, and if the ordinary citizen in any given community were asked if any deaf people lived there, he probably wouldn't know. Even if he did know, he'd probably avoid the deaf person like the plague because the two of them couldn't communicate. In this same time span, the deaf person couldn't call the police, an ambulance, a doctor or a minister if he needed these services. He didn't go to church, had trouble filling out his income tax, couldn't tell a doctor what was ailing him and buying a house and/or a car was a major frustration for both the buyer and the seller. The deaf man could not belong to a civic organization and the deaf woman had few, if any, friends she could invite in for a cup of coffee. Let's face it—if you couldn't hear and nobody could understand your language, why would you seek out these organizations and people to discuss your problems with? You couldn't even shut yourself up in the house and watch television.

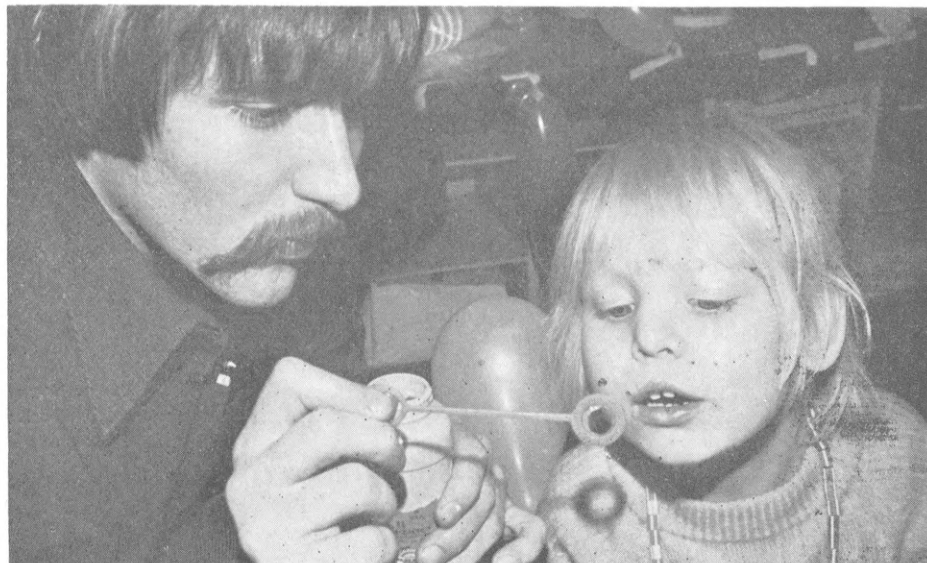
Today North Carolina is involved in a

wide range of Community Education programs. Sign language is being taught for credit in the public high schools. Churches are providing interpreters in their worship services and social functions. Civic organizations are becoming groups for both the hearing and the hearing impaired. Businessmen are themselves going to or sending store representatives to sign language classes. Doctors are learning how to communicate with the deaf or at least someone who knows the language is readily accessible. Police stations and rescue squad centers are purchasing teletype machines so that the deaf can call in emergencies. Television is getting into the game by providing interpreters and captioning news bulletins. And the best thing of all is that the ordinary citizen in any given town in North Carolina is beginning to find out that the best workers and the most fun people in the town are the deaf citizens.

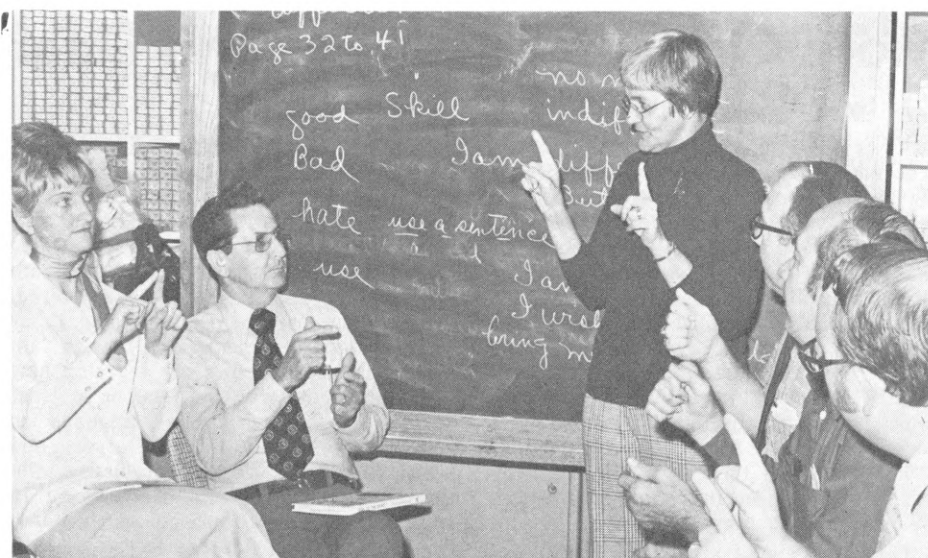
Back in "the good ole days," if a deaf person wanted a college education or any kind of post secondary education training, he could pack his bags and go to Gallaudet, Washington, D. C., or New Orleans or New York. Made no difference if he lived in Maneto or Murphy, N. C., the privilege was still his. He could have lived within spitting distance of the University of North Carolina, but if he wanted a liberal arts degree, he went to the only place in the world where a deaf person could get one—Washington, D. C.

Today, Central Piedmont Community College in Charlotte has an educational program for both college age students and adults who are hearing impaired. The college provides interpreters and notetakers and many of the courses are programmed learning packages that don't need lectures. A deaf person can take as many or as little courses in liberal arts or technical fields that he desires. He can be a member of the student council or participate in any of the social functions of the school.

The North Carolina School of the Arts has been training the faculty in the use of sign language and a cooperative training program between that school and the North Carolina School for the Deaf in Morganton has been in operation for two years. NCSA students and faculty come to Morganton to conduct classes in drama, dance, music and theater tech for deaf high school students. In turn, NCSA students spend a week each spring in Winston-Salem going to classes and living in the dorms with the NCSA students. This year for the first time the North Carolina School of the Arts will conduct a five-week summer program in drama and dance for hearing impaired students from three states. The ultimate goal is to establish a theater of the performing arts composed of both deaf and hearing people.



SATELLITE CLASS—For this four-year-old deaf child, play activities are not only fun, but also a vital means of acquiring language. Michelle Cosellin is intrigued by the bubbles shown to her by teacher aide John Tallirico. Both instructor and child are in the Asheville preschool satellite class under the auspices of NCSD. Mrs. Lucy Peterson is the director of the satellite classes serving the 43 western counties in the state.



MORGANTON SIGN CLASS—More and more businessmen and industrial personnel are taking sign language courses so that they can communicate with deaf consumers/workers. Mrs. Shirley Cowen, NCSD deaf dormitory teacher, is teaching such a class to hearing people at the Morganton Hosiery Mill in Morganton.



SKIING PROGRAM—NCSD students participated in the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports Ski Program. This program was offered through the personnel at Appalachian Ski Mountain and Paul Boynton, NCSD community education coordinator. This is one of the many activities happening in community education programs within the state.

Time was when the only place such a thing as that occurred was at Gallaudet College in Washington, D. C., or in a group known as the National Theatre of the Deaf. Today the School of the Arts will accept any deaf student into the program there just as it will accept any hearing student who has unusual talent in one or more of the performing arts. Lenoir Rhyne College, Hickory, and Western Piedmont, Morganton, are other schools within the state who are opening their post secondary programs to the deaf and making the necessary provisions to handle the special teaching techniques for these students. These schools are leaders in this realm and as they succeed, other colleges will follow suit so that within the near future, a deaf person will be able to commute to a post secondary class just as his hearing peer has been able to do in more recent years.

The Department of Public Instruction realizes that deaf students, given the properly trained teaching staff, can be an integral part of their public school system. To date, the classes are scattered,

but there are classes on almost every age level in public hearing schools for the hearing impaired. As the needs arise for such classes, DPI will continue to meet them.

Back in "the good ole days" a symphony orchestra would not have likely been booked for a performance on the campus of a school for the deaf for obvious reasons. A local piano teacher would have been rather reluctant to accept a deaf student; a ballet teacher would have smiled condescendingly at a deaf applicant; a flutist would have grinned at the prospect of teaching a deaf girl; and the owner of a music supply house would have hooted at an order for one guitar lab, one saxophone and one tuba to be shipped to the North Carolina School for the Deaf.

Today on the campus of the North Carolina School for the Deaf, Morganton, there is a piano teacher with successful students, a ballet teacher with lovely performing students, guitar classes, and classes in autoharp, recorder, sax, tuba; not to mention classes in drama and arts and crafts. In the spring, the Chamber Orchestra of the Western Piedmont Symphony will give a concert on the NCSD campus. They will give instruction in the sounds of instruments and perform short pieces of music that tell a story. They will give instruction in rhythm and time signatures, and they will be surprised when they find that deaf students can read music, time signatures, rhythm and play simple songs.

Time was when being deaf was a sinister experience for the child and his parents. It meant being six years behind all your life; it meant being denied education or the chance to interact with your peers; it meant that you couldn't become a dancer or a musician; it meant being closed in. Even today being deaf is no picnic, but the world is opening up and North Carolina is way out front. Maybe with things like taxes and prices and government, "the good ole days" had more to offer; but as for the happiness and opportunity for the deaf, there's no time like the present.

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Minority Deaf Youth Have A Future At New York City's Work-Study Program

The low verbal deaf student in New York City is an example of the kind of person who can benefit now from new trends in specialized education. The emphasis that is presently placed upon providing education to minority groups in our society has brought the attention of the general public to segments of the population that a decade ago were usually disregarded or completely ignored. Now more specialized services are being provided to students with special needs. A reflection of this trend can be seen in the recent emphasis given in the New York City public schools to bilingual education for those students whose primary language is not English. The extension of special education programs for disabled students and the creation of special facilities to meet the needs of these handicapped students are also representative of this welcomed trend.

The term "low verbal," when applied to deaf students, describes those hearing impaired students whose mastery of the language is markedly deficient or is totally absent on a basic functional level in ordinary conversation. In the low verbal deaf student the ability which permits the person to communicate with at least marginal success has not developed in spite of the completion of required courses of academic instruction. The end result is usually a minimal competence in his academic, social, emotional and vocational functioning. He frequently fails to acquire any kind of adequacy in communicative skills. Speech and speechreading skills are often practically nonexistent. Manual communicative skills are extremely poor and are limited to signs peculiar to the peer group or to gestures. Virtual illiteracy is the rule. Such students have poor vocational preparation or none at all. Social and

emotional maturation is often severely retarded so that behavior in this type of student is usually dependent, passive, rigid and generally underdeveloped.

Staff Uses Signs

In New York City, a Work-Study Program which is part of the Bureau for Hearing Handicapped Children of the Board of Education is providing services to the low verbal segment of the deaf population. This program is primarily remedial and rehabilitative in nature and provides facilities for a combination of services consisting of remedial education, personal adjustment training, work adjustment training, communication skills, individual and group counseling and job placement. These services are provided through the joint skills of staff members who include teachers and counselors, all of whom are experienced in working with deaf and language impaired students. All members of the staff are proficient in the language of signs and use it in their daily contact with the deaf students who prefer or can only communicate by this means.

An important objective of the Work-Study Program is to assist the students in making the transition from completion of formal education to eventual productive employment. The services provided through the program are comprehensive and flexible enough to meet the vocational, educational and emotional needs of each student. The program joins with other community agencies, such as the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, United Cerebral Palsy Foundation, Goodwill Industries and many other training facilities, in the development of services for both the hearing impaired and the language impaired population. In the five years of

its existence, this program has provided services for over 300 students and more than 25 per cent of these students are presently engaged in productive employment and are considered to be independent and self-sufficient.

The students in the Work-Study Program are mostly young adults who range in age from seventeen to twenty-five. They are usually members of minority ethnic groups, particularly black and Puerto Rican, and they are all deaf or language impaired. They have completed their formal course of education at elementary and junior high schools in the area; however, they have not been accepted by high schools or in post secondary programs, primarily because of their low scholastic achievement. Their social and emotional adjustment is so inadequate that the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation usually finds them to be either ineligible for rehabilitation services, or this office cannot provide the amount of individual attention needed to break the vicious cycle of trial-failure and to improve the conditions in which they find themselves. Many of these young people are multiply handicapped. Their most common secondary disabilities are brain damage, visual impairments, emotional maladjustments and cultural deprivation.

Myths About Deaf Persons

Teaching and counseling the low verbal deaf student can be a difficult task if one does not take into consideration some subtle differences in behavior between the deaf and hearing persons. Some of the behavioral problems in the deaf person can be easily confused with severe mental illness, when, in fact, they are often only indications of difficulties in communication at high levels of abstraction. For



Left: FAMILY COUNSELING—Shown, left to right, are Jose A. Lafitte, Coordinator; a student's mother, a student and Caryle Gulker, teacher. Right: COUNSELING—Huberta Schroedel, job developer, has a session with a student.



Left: CAREER EDUCATION—In the center is Emily Laitmon, teacher.



Right: TEACHING SITUATION—From left to right, a student, Karyn Rosner (teacher) and two other students.

instance, the thought disorder in schizophrenia, the retardation of thought in psychotic depression, or the compulsion to talk in the manic are symptoms that can be much better appreciated and evaluated through the use of normal spoken language. Any difficulties in communication will interfere with the proper evaluation of any of these conditions. If we add to this difficulty in communication the lack of sophistication in the language of most low verbal deaf students, we can then understand the reasons for frequently attributing abnormal behavior to what is simply normal behavior in this type of student.

Another common misconception is that aggressive behavior is typical in the low-verbal deaf student and that this often is indicative of some sort of mental illness. In the Work-Study Program, it has been found that in most cases this type of behavior appears generally when the deaf person is under stress as a result of his inability to act out his feelings verbally. This apparently aggressive behavior is often the result of his inability to express anger or dissatisfaction in the normal way in which a hearing person would, or his inability to express feelings fast enough through emotional verbalization. These reactions that are normal in this type of student can easily be interpreted as being impulsive or aggressive behavior and can be mistaken for manifestations of mental illness.

Informal Methods Needed

There has been a general belief among some teachers and counselors in the field of education and guidance that in order to respond satisfactorily to counseling or psychotherapy a person must have a certain level of intellectual development so that, through therapy, he can gain insight into his problems and eventually overcome them. Many guidance counselors frequently come across reports about deaf students in which an emotional maladjustment is diagnosed but therapy is not recommended because of the so-called intellectual level of the deaf student. Our experience in teaching and counseling low verbal deaf students at the Work-Study

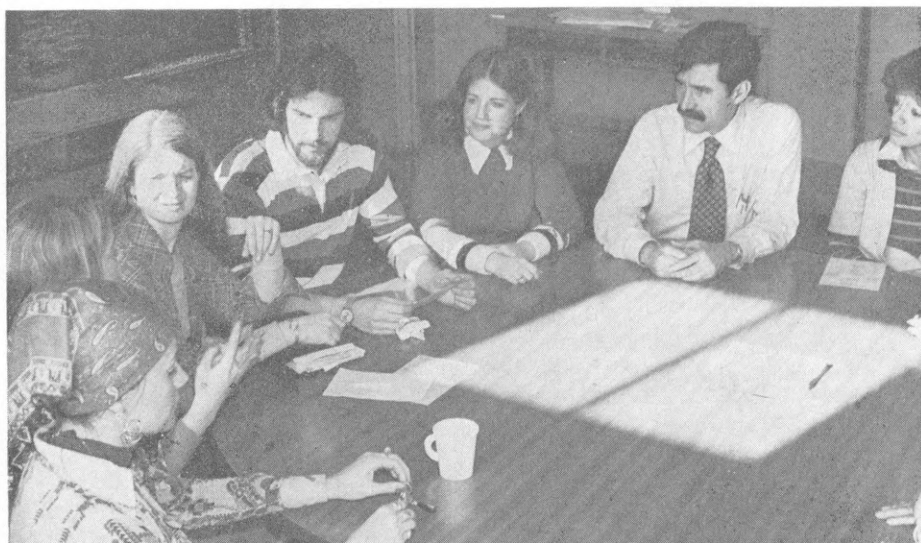
Program seems to contradict this apparent misconception. The verbal intellectual level of our deaf students is usually quite low; their average reading level is perhaps that of a second grader, and some of them are completely illiterate, even in the conventional language of signs. If we try to counsel them by using a rather rational, analytic, directive and didactic approach we run the risk of losing them for future educational and rehabilitative efforts. However, if the approach is informal and emphasis is placed on the affective, rather than on the cognitive process, the results are likely to be more positive in terms of the student's response.

The Work-Study Program was at first structured to be mainly a continuation or extension of the programs of different schools for deaf students. This approach was met with a strong negative response from our students. They could not, as young adults, see themselves returning to school to be taught, even if the curriculum was oriented toward work-related experiences. It was soon discovered that the less structured the program was, the more positive was the response on the part of the students. As a consequence of

this, increasing emphasis has been placed on the development of interpersonal relations as the means of achieving for the students a higher level of emotional adjustment and social maturity.

The program is now providing services for more than 100 low verbal deaf and language impaired students per year. In spite of its evident success, the program is in need of improvement and changes in areas such as the development of a more specific curriculum, methods for work evaluation and job developing techniques with low verbal deaf students. Various projects are presently being studied and developed by members of our staff in order to collect and organize data in such a way as to develop eventually more systematic and scientific approaches to teaching and counseling the low verbal deaf students.

The Work-Study Program is now housed temporarily at 371 Madison Street, New York, New York 10002. Here we are sharing the facilities of a school for emotionally disturbed children. A move to our own facility where we can provide more comprehensive services is a hope and a goal which we hold for the near future.



STAFF CONFERENCE—Left to right: Myra Taff (teacher), Emily Laitmon (teacher), Huberta Schroedel (job developer), Daniel Bode (teacher), Karyn Rosner (teacher), Jose A. Lafitte (coordinator) and Ana Martinez (teacher).

Sign Instructors Guidance Network (SIGN)

The NAD's Communicative Skills Program announces the formation of a national organization for teachers of Sign. The organization, **Sign Instructors Guidance Network (SIGN)**, seeks to:

1. provide an effective avenue for the exchange of information on methods and materials among teachers of SIGN;
2. provide a closer relationship between teachers of Sign, the language of deaf people, and the national organization which represents deaf people;
3. arrange for the upgrading of teachers of Sign through workshops and other short-term training;
4. develop certification standards and procedures for teachers of Sign, and
5. develop a national directory of teachers of Sign as a reference source for schools and agencies.

During the past decade, there has been a tremendous growth in the number of classes in Sign that are taught all over the country. The number of people with normal hearing who have taken at least a basic course in Sign might well exceed the total population of profoundly deaf people who use Sign (this count does not include Washoe, Noam Chimpski and similar primates). Sign instruction has moved from the playground to the ivy-covered halls of academe, it is accepted by a number of prestigious universities as a language requirement for the Ph.D. degree. **Psychology Today** has carried a number of articles on the role of Sign research as it relates to the study of language learning; the American Anthropological Association, at its recent meeting in Mexico City, had a program on "Culture and Language in the Deaf Community"; over 100 colleges and universities in the United States now offer credit courses in Sign—all of which points to the need and value of such an organization.

The Communicative Skills Program of the National Association of the Deaf has been instrumental in effecting the rapid growth of Sign classes and interest in Sign. Through the NAD Publishing Department, the CSP has generated many new books and materials on Signs; many more are in the offing. As a special service to members of SIGN, the NAD will give a 20% discount on individual copies of all Sign material published by the NAD. In addition, special discount offers and advance notice on new Sign publications and materials will be offered to SIGN members. The first such special offer is a 20% discount on the console viewer for the NAD's new "See 'N' Sign" cartridge film series.

All members of SIGN will receive a provisional certificate valid until September 1, 1976. During the 1976 NAD Convention in Houston, a meeting of the SIGN membership will be held to formulate policies and procedures, standards for

certification and election of officers. A mail survey of members not at Houston will be taken prior to ratification of any decisions to insure that the membership has the final say.

The cost of SIGN membership is only

\$20 (\$10 if you are already a member of the NAD). With the special discounts offered to SIGN members, you will find that your saving on one order alone may completely cover your membership dues. So why don't you join NOW!

A personal data questionnaire will be mailed to new members upon receipt of membership dues and is to be filled out and returned to the NAD. Provisional certification will be granted, valid through September 1, 1976.

CHECK ONE

- ☐ Yes I want to join NAD's new organization, SIGN, for sign language instructors and become immediately eligible for all benefits i.e., NAD membership, which includes one year's subscription to **THE DEAF AMERICAN**, SIGN membership, 20% discount on all NAD publications. Make \$20 check payable to the NAD. Membership good for one year.
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SL001	A Basic Course in Manual Communication by O'Rourke	5.20	1.04	4.16
SL003	AMESLAN by Fant	5.20	1.04	4.16
SL012	Signing Exact English by Gustason	6.90	1.38	5.52
SL013	Signing Exact English Supplement I by Gustason	4.05	.81	3.24
DC011	They Grow In Silence by Vernon and Mindel	4.95	.99	3.96
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The Girl Who Wouldn't Talk

(Continued from page 3)

ers . . . do not develop communication skills through auditory channels." The Goldfeders' book is an attempt to illustrate that communication is what is important "and if it cannot be achieved auditorily, then there is another way, the language of signs and manual alphabet."

The Girl Who Wouldn't Talk is indeed a significant achievement. I for one am waiting expectantly for the Goldfeders' next story. Until then it is enough to concentrate on Little Robin, because in truth, she has a lot to say.

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HAZARDS of Deafness

147. You are walking along dreaming of going to the next National Association of the Deaf Convention when all of a sudden you find yourself bitten on the leg by a dog that had been growling at you for blocks and you didn't know it.

148. People think that you are rich because your pockets always jingle with change from small purchases for which you paid with bills to be on the safe side of not underpaying. You didn't wish to be embarrassed by being asked for more money. And again, you don't trust lip-reading strange people.

149. You drive 50 miles to visit a friend. You find him not at home. You leave a note under his door stating that it is very important that he sees you immediately. You drive the 50 miles back home. You find a note under your door from the same friend stating that it is very important that you see him immediately (before TTY).

150. A policeman blows his whistle at you but you, being unaware of this, continue on your merry way. Later you give thanks that your brains were not blown out as has happened to some less fortunate deaf persons.

151. You grab a number in a store where you must wait for your turn to be served. Your number is called over the loudspeaker to no avail. Then you note one of the sale clerks looking around the room and calling a number like there was someone in the room with a hearing problem.

152. You have to be very careful how you get your deaf friends' attention when you want them. You can't stamp the floor too hard or you might frighten them to death. You can't flash the lights too fast as they might think it is an emergency. You can't walk over and tap them on the shoulder too rapidly or too lightly or you might scare them. You can't shout or you might have to holler loud enough to awaken the dead. So sometimes by the time you have gotten your friends' attention you have forgotten what you wanted to say in the first place.

153. In the kitchen you don't dare to ask your wife something when she has the butcher knife in her hand as she might answer in sign language and you might be minus one head.

154. You are at the dining table eating and find it most difficult to distinguish those eating from those talking. Harder still to identify is those talking with their mouths full, let alone follow what they are saying.

155. You become deaf overnight from an accident or from some illness and find your world shrank many times over. For a time you may try to hide your deafness by bluffing, but in the end you must adjust or you are in for real trouble with yourself.

By ROY K. HOLCOMB

156. You sing in the bathroom and your unheard melody sounds beautiful for "heard music is sweet, but unheard is sweeter still."

157. You visit hearing friends and they are playing their stereo. You visit other hearing friends and they are playing their stereo, too. You visit still other hearing friends and they are playing you guess what. You wonder what strange spells this machine has over people as many of them act up when it is going.

158. You can't hear if your baby wakens at night so you sleep with one arm through the crib on the baby. Then if the baby awakens or does a lot of moving, you wake up, too. Necessity is the mother of invention. (Now there is a flashing light on the market to alert you when the baby cries.)

159. You grab a number in a store where you must wait your turn to be served. Then you watch the person who got the number just before you and shadow him better than Sherlock Holmes could have, knowing that when his number is called you have to be next.

*160. You are involved in an accident with a hearing person. The police are called. Each of you has a different version of what happened. The policeman listens to the story of the hearing person. He cannot understand you, and you cannot understand the policeman. The policeman does not want to wait till you write down a long description of the accident. The policeman tells both of you to report the accident to your insurance companies. You are given a ticket, but the hearing person is not.

*161. Your car is hit by the car of a hearing person. You want to call the police, as you feel you were entirely in the right. The hearing person refuses to call the police and leaves. There were no witnesses. You drive into the police station to report the accident. Since a policeman was not at the scene of the accident, your report is inconclusive. This makes it difficult for you to collect from the other party's insurance company.

*162. While at a bar someone buys drinks for all. You keep "shelling" out your hard-earned cash, not knowing that there is a Santa Claus in the house.

163. Your false teeth click somewhat similar to the Lone Ranger's horse galloping after Indians; and, while you like the Lone Ranger, you don't exactly like imitating him in this matter, especially when you don't know it.

164. You are talking to a friend. You look away for a few seconds. You are unaware that your friend has walked away. You continue talking to him until you turn around and find yourself talking to thin air.

*Marilyn R. Rest
Chicago, Illinois

From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

Shatter Silence

Quota International, Inc., is an organization of business and professional women with more than 13,000 members in the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. For years Quota has been involved in service to the hearing impaired. In 1974, they focused attention upon deafness with their "What Is Silence?" program . . . with the following results:

- More than 105 clubs reported newspaper coverage, television and radio spots as well as programs and interviews;
- 122 newspapers carried publicity and articles about "What Is Silence?" and Quota Club activities on behalf of hearing and speech handicapped persons;
- 4,000 column inches of newsprint (including one full page in one newspaper) were printed in Quota communities;
- 31 clubs reported television panels and/or interviews;
- 73 clubs reported radio spot announcements and 11 clubs reported radio interviews;
- 1 club sponsored the three-hour "They Grow in Silence" television program;
- The International Convention presented a Sunday evening Telethon which resulted in more than 1,000 telephone calls and 50 letters;
- Other related activities were reported including conducting hearing tests, etc.;

- 100,000 copies of "What Is Silence?" folder were made available to Quotarians for distribution to the general public.

It was decided in 1974 that a "What Is Silence?" program be continued. The 1975 emphasis is on **understanding deafness through personal involvement**. Many Quota Clubs and individual Quotarians have given personal service in working with hearing and speech centers and clinics. Many have provided equipment to institutions working with the hearing impaired. Hearing aids have been purchased for those in need. Defensive driving courses for the deaf were conducted by Quotarians. Schools for the deaf on all age levels have been given support by Quota Clubs.

The 1974 Quota Program focused attention upon "What Is Silence?" . . . and the 1975 program attempts to give some answers with a 20-page program of activities and information including:

What Is Silence? Loneliness!

Those who live in a world of silence will tell you that silence is **LONELINESS**. It can mean a search through life for someone who will lend a hand to communicate.

What Is Silence? Misunderstanding!

Hearing impaired people know that silence is **MISUNDERSTANDING**. Deafness is the most misunderstood of all handicaps.

What Is Silence? Isolation!

Those who cannot hear and understand speech know that silence is **ISOLATION** . . . the loss of the most vital stimulus—the sound of the voice that brings language, sets thoughts astir and helps us in the intellectual company of man. (Helen Keller, London, 1933)

What Is Silence? A Communication Barrier!

Millions of citizens live each day behind a **COMMUNICATION BARRIER** built by silence . . . telephones which too often do not serve the needs of hearing impaired people . . . radios which do not communicate . . . public address announcements in schools, airplanes, public gatherings and from policemen, firemen and other public servants in times of emergency . . . and **television** which seldom serves the **visual communication needs** of hearing impaired citizens.

The **QUOTA 1975 unified service program "Shatter Silence"** suggests that **QUOTARIANS**:

Shatter Loneliness . . . by finding deaf people and inviting them to share their world.

Shatter Misunderstanding . . . through involvement in meetings and activities sponsored by schools for the deaf, church-

es for the deaf, parents of deaf children and organizations serving hearing handicapped citizens.

Shatter Isolation . . . by using the understanding gained from deaf people, parents of deaf children and professionals working with the deaf community . . . to educate their community about the special communication needs of hearing impaired citizens. Only through human communication with neighbors and fellow citizens will the isolation of deafness be shattered.

Shatter Communication Barriers . . . by urging that public agencies such as schools, hospitals, police departments, fire departments, social services, libraries, employment services, etc., be available to deaf citizens through the use of special telephone equipment which provides printed messages for those who cannot hear; . . . supporting and attending sign language classes and urging professional associates, friends and neighbors to join in learning how to communicate with deaf citizens; . . . dedicating themselves to the task of making television a meaningful method of communication **FOR** hearing impaired citizens through the use of captioning and sign language interpreters; . . . and using local television stations to promote understanding of deafness through programs to educate the public about deafness.

A four-step program includes **Involve-ment Activities** which suggests contact with organizations serving deaf people for the name of a member of the local deaf community. **Library Activities** which include "Library Shelves about Deafness" designed by the National Association of the Deaf; subscriptions to **THE DEAF AMERICAN** for local libraries; the Growing Up Series of nursery rhyme type stories and Information Kit #1 from the International Association of Parents of the Deaf. **Communication Activities** including learning sign language, participation in deaf community activities, financial support for the Quota International Fellowship Fund to support students at Gallaudet College, support of the new Quota charitable and educational foundation as well as distribution of literature and other special items focusing attention on deafness . . . and a very special push for promoting understanding of deafness during Better Hearing Month in May. **Breaking the Television Communication Barrier** through various activities which will make deafness visible on television and make television **VISUAL** for deaf persons.

Quotarians in your community are looking for you. They are particularly interested in finding deaf professional and business women to become members of Quota Clubs. The newly organized Washington, (D.C.) Quota Club is very proud to have Edna P. Adler, Consultant, Office of Deafness and Communication Disorders, Office of Human Development, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, as their first deaf member. Other deaf women across the country who meet



I HEAR YOUR HAND

WHAT ARE YOU DOING ABOUT DEAF AWARENESS?

For the first time, a national effort is being made to educate the public about deafness. **I HEAR YOUR HAND**, a song written by Mary Jane Rhodes and T. Daniel Robbins, has been used for the following **DEAF AWARENESS** materials:

TV SPOTS—One 60-second and two 30-second spots. 16mm, color, sound. Package of 3 spots, \$30.00.

45 RPM STEREO RECORD—Two for \$3 or four for \$5.

CASSETTE TAPE—Song repeated three times to practice signing. \$3 each.

SHEET MUSIC—50c per copy.

SONG FEATURE FILM—3 minutes 17 seconds, for use by TV talk shows, civic clubs, schools, conferences, etc. 16mm, color, sound. \$35.00.

Deaf performers on film include Rita Corey, Bill Ennis and students from Kendall Demonstration Elementary School. Send orders to:

I HEAR YOUR HAND
6101 Turnabout Lane
Columbia, Maryland 21044

the "business and professional woman" qualifications for Quota membership are urged to contact the national office for information on how to join a Quota Club in their own area. Parents, teachers of the deaf and other professional women with special knowledge about deafness are also being eagerly welcomed into QUOTA membership.

Quotarians mean it when they say they want to "Shatter Silence" in 1975. All you women readers who feel you would qualify should contact the international office to inquire about membership. You can do this by writing to:

Mrs. Dora Lee Haynes, Executive Director
Quota International, Inc.
1828 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Last summer, I was invited to attend the Quota International convention in St. Louis to present a workshop session on deafness . . . and I can tell you that Quotarians get things done. I don't believe I have ever met such an enthusiastic group of women. "Shatter Silence" is the Quota arm of our own Deaf Movement Deaf Awareness program . . . so be sure to invite Quotarians to activities you are planning in your own community, to promote understanding of deafness and improved services for deaf citizens. With Quotarians marching beside us the "Spirit of 76" can mean equal rights of citizenship for deaf people when we celebrate the 200th birthday of our country. I think "Shatter Silence" can help break the barriers which throughout all of history have caused deaf people to be denied equal opportunities to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. I hope you will all reach out a hand of friendship to Quotarians in your own hometown.

Future NAD Conventions

1976—Houston, Texas
1978—Rochester, N. Y.
1980—Cincinnati, Ohio

SPRIT OF '76
AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL

Announcing

Grand Lodge Communication

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ANCIENT DELTA GUILD

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Herbert L. Goodwin, Grand Junior Warden
3101 S. Manchester St., 116
Falls Church, Va., 22044
ty (703) 379-7343 (D.C. Metro)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

Affiliated Member Organizations

Talladega Club of the Deaf	Alabama
Dept. of Mental Retardation, Ariz. Training Program at Coolidge	Arizona
Arkansas Children's Colony	Arkansas
Delta Club	California
Southern California Women's Club of the Deaf	California
Colorado Springs Silent Club	Colorado
Cedarloo Association for the Deaf	Iowa
Sioux City Silent Club, Inc.	Iowa
Wichita Association of the Deaf	Kansas
Bureau of Rehabilitation Services, Kentucky School for the Deaf	Kentucky
Catholic Deaf Center of New Orleans	Louisiana
Maine Mission for the Deaf	Maine
Montgomery County Association for Language Handicapped Children	Maryland
RMS Industries, Inc.	Maryland
Quincy Deaf Club, Inc.	Massachusetts
Michigan Association for Better Hearing	Michigan
Motor City Association of the Deaf	Michigan
United for Total Communication	Michigan
Social Services for the Hearing Impaired, Inc.	Michigan
Charles Thompson Memorial Hall	Minnesota
Gulf Coast Silent Club	Mississippi
Great Falls Club of the Deaf	Montana
Roundtable Representatives of Community Center	Missouri
St. Louis Association of the Deaf	Missouri
Lincoln Silent Club	Nebraska
Omaha Club of the Deaf	Nebraska
The Central New York Recreation Club for the Deaf—ABC	
Bowling Committee (Mr. A. Coppola, Chairman)	New York
Center for Communications Research, Inc.	New York
Staten Island Club of Deaf	New York
National Technical Institute for the Deaf—Students	New York
New York Society for the Deaf	New York
Pelicans Club of the Deaf, Inc.	New York
St. Ann's Church for the Deaf	New York
Union League of the Deaf, Inc.	New York
Cleveland Association of the Deaf	Ohio
Wheeling Association of the Deaf	Ohio
York Association of the Deaf	Pennsylvania
Nashville League for the Hard of Hearing, Inc.	Tennessee
First Baptist Church of Knoxville	Tennessee
Dallas Council for Deaf	Texas
First Baptist Deaf Ministry	Texas
Houston Association of the Deaf	Texas
Texas Commission for the Deaf	Texas
Mabey & Douglas	Virginia
Richmond Club of the Deaf	Virginia
Charleston Association of Deaf	West Virginia
Puget Sound Association of Deaf	Washington
Tacoma Association of the Deaf	Washington
Milwaukee Silent Club, Inc.	Wisconsin

Affiliation dues for organizations other than state associations are \$10.00 or more per year. Send remittances to the NAD Home Office.

Vllth World Congress of the Deaf

Washington, D. C. July 31 — August 8, 1975

"Full Citizenship for All Deaf People"

(See this and the May and June issues for details.)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Jess M. Smith, President Charles C. Estes, Secretary-Treasurer Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secretary



N.A.D. President's Message

Jess M. Smith, President

5125 Radnor Road

Indianapolis, Indiana 46226

Latest committee appointment:

Resolutions Committee: Dr. Harvey J. Corson, Chairman, 116½ West Lexington Avenue, Danville, Kentucky 40422; Al Van Nevel, Chicago, and Tim Jaech, Riverside, California. State associations which pass resolutions at their 1975 conventions intended as "bills" at the NAD's Houston Convention in 1976 are urged to forward them to Dr. Corson this summer. Such procedure will save committee time in Houston. For model resolutions, consult the Seattle Convention Proceedings in the September 1974 issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN. To make them official, such resolutions are to be submitted from the floor.

In our January column, we stated that Dr. Craig Mills would chair the Committee on Rehabilitation and Welfare. The name of this committee has been changed to the Committee on Rehabilitation. Dr. Mills' address is 206 East Sinclair Drive, Tallahassee, Florida 32303.

Immediate Past President Don G. Pettingill has been named the NAD representative on Gallaudet College's committee to select the Powrie V. Doctor Medallion for International Service. Presentation will be made at the College's Convocation during the VII World Congress on August 5. Deaf and hearing individuals are eligible for recognition of their contributions to the improvement of the lives of deaf people throughout the world by working to reduce social, educational, economic and communication barriers.

Elsewhere in this issue are the basic rules governing competition in the Miss Deaf America Pageant. State association presidents have been sent packets containing more detailed information. Phyllis Fletcher and her committee have done a "mountain" of work in a very short time and are well aware of the need for more communication.

Miss Pam Young, the current Miss Deaf America, has already received several invitations to appear at state conventions this summer. Her appearance will be especially fitting where state pageants are scheduled.

It is encouraging to note that several state associations are continuing their cultural programs even though national competition has been suspended for the time being. We expect to appoint a committee to study input from the states and to make recommendations at Houston.

The NAD's 1975 Publications List came out a few weeks ago and contains many new listings, along with price revisions. Anybody desiring a copy should write the NAD Home Office.

Attendance at the recent COSD Forum in Atlanta was fairly good considering the short notice for preparations and publicity, the far from favorable dates and the general state of the economy. At the final session, it was obvious that participants desired continuation of the Forum. An announcement should be forthcoming within a month or two.

It was our privilege to attend the April 7 meeting of the WFD Congress Advisory Board and "listen" to reports and inquiries about the various aspects of the program. The Advisory

Board has several more meetings scheduled up until the eve of the July 31-August 7 Congress. The appointments secretary to President Ford has suggested that another invitation (in May) be extended to the President to appear at the opening session of the Congress on Sunday, August 3.

We came home with all the more appreciation of the work the various committees and subcommittees have done and are doing. Things will be hectic at times, but rest assured that the wealth of talent on and behind the scenes will be able to cope with all the "problems" which can be expected for an international meeting on a large scale.

Discussion of the NAD Bylaws . . .

Article I—Membership, Section 1, Organizational Membership.

b. Regular Members. Regular resident members of Cooperating Member Associations in good standing shall be Regular Members of the National Association. (Members of a state association in good standing are automatically members of the NAD, with the definition of residence left to the state. The "resident" provision was inserted in order to avoid multiple assessment of the NAD quota against an individual who might be a member of two or more state associations.)

c. Honorary Members. By a two-thirds vote of a National Convention Honorary Membership may be conferred upon any individual in recognition of distinguished service in the interests of the deaf. Such members shall be privileged to participate in conventions, but they shall not vote or hold office. (This kind of membership, rarely used since the NAD was reorganized in 1930, provides a special honor rather than just for participation of otherwise ineligible individuals.)

d. Associate Members. Persons residing outside the United States may be elected Associate Members of the National Association, with the privilege of participating in and voting in conventions. They shall pay dues at the same rate as Advancing Members. (This makes possible registration and participation of foreign visitors at national conventions. The inclusion of "elected" seems to be meaningless because no such action has been taken on the convention floor. Registration has been accepted without question upon payment of dues.)

e. Junior National Association of the Deaf. Membership in the Junior National Association of the Deaf shall constitute a special classification for the purpose of participation in the Council of Representatives. (A Junior NAD Representative is considered an organizational member even though he does not have another kind of NAD membership.)

VII World Congress of the Deaf

Washington, D.C., July 31-August 8, 1975

Entertainment

Thursday, July 31: Reception by GCAA, 8:00 p.m., Gallaudet College, Student Union Lounge. Refreshments.

Friday, Aug. 1: German Theatre, 8:00 p.m., Ballroom. Refreshments by NAD, (Punch bowl—chips and dips), Georgetown Room, Cash Bar.

Saturday, Aug. 2: Polish Mime Group, 8:00 p.m., Ballroom.

Sunday, Aug. 3: Reception (by invitation only) Poolside Terrace, 8:00; 9:00, Rock Gospel, Ballroom.

Monday, Aug. 4: Convocation, 8:00 p.m., Gallaudet College.

Tuesday, Aug. 5: Israel Denema and Swedish Theater, 8:00 p.m., Ballroom.

Wednesday, Aug. 6: National Theatre of the Deaf, 8:00 p.m., Ballroom.

Thursday, Aug. 7: Closing Reception, 8:00, Ballroom. Presentations (by participating countries). Entertainment in between presentations—NTD 3 or 4 short numbers, Gallaudet 2 numbers, Rita Corey (?) Cash Bar. Refreshments at 11 (if sponsor available).

HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber



April Fool! April this year has been playing more than its share of tricks on us here in the Home Office. The Executive Secretary attended the COSD Forum and its prior Sign Language Commission meeting. The Forum went well and Gallaudet's Department of Continuing Education—Dr. Tom Mayes and his staff—rate especial applause for the way they handled the whole affair on such short notice.

As reported in the March issue, the Executive Secretary was in Rome from March 8-15 and it was at this meeting of the Bureau of the World Federation of the Deaf that he suffered the pinched nerve which ended up with his wheelchair in Atlanta. It is to be expected that for the next two months you will be having World Congress news coming out of your ears and eyes as the final details of the program are ironed out.

For obvious reasons, as you will see, we are having some problems in finalizing the program due to the high positions of the speakers we are aiming for. But of interest to our readers is the news that at least 1000 and perhaps as many as 1500 foreign deaf visitors will be with us in July-August for the Congress. Included will be at least 250 from Scandinavia; 300 from Germany; 180 from France; 100 from England; 40 from Poland; 20 from Russia and various numbers from other countries—Italy, Yugoslavia, Israel, etc. Also of course a good number of hearing professionals about whom we have not received much feedback. Now if we can match our visitors on a one-to-one basis—one American for one foreigner—our Congress is sure to be a success.

In the meantime major efforts will focus on this—almost to the exclusion of everything else. It is one big chance for the deaf people of the United States—particularly the alumni of Gallaudet College to show the rest of the World what "Full Citizenship" really means and how education—particularly higher education has paid off for us here in the United States. Most deaf people in other countries agree that what we have in the U. S. that they lack has been their own "Gallaudet College." This Congress should go a long way toward proving this point if the alumni help by attending and showing their skills.

Our new Publication List is out and as this is being written we are expecting our first shipment of "See 'N Sign," our sign language "movies." We are most eager to test the public's reaction to these films as we have huge plans for this new program if public acceptance is what we think it will be.

Because of the Congress, major activities have been relatively limited. The Executive Secretary appeared on a panel of handicapped consumers to testify on S. 6, the Senate Bill on Education for the Handicapped and is scheduled to be on another panel during the meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. In addition, he presided over the first meeting of the National Advisory Council to the Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration on April 7th. This was a very good meeting and Commissioner Adams suggested that the Council meet with him four times yearly, the next meeting set for July 8, 1975. We will focus on long-range planning and as consumer members would welcome suggestions from readers re long-range planning. Write to any of the following members: Jess Smith, Richard Thompson, Frank Sullivan, Robert Bates, Al Pimentel, Terrence O'Rourke, Charles Hill, Art Norris, Connie Gant, Mary Ann Locke, Tom Coleman, Jerald M. Jordon, as well as the Executive Secretary. A complete list of Council members and their basic affiliations along with Council recommendations should appear in the near future. Also to appear in the future will be the Insurance Workshop which started suspiciously enough on April 15—Red Letter Day for us poor taxpayers.

Other meetings in April include the Committee on Services to State Associations and the Region IV meeting in California which will be held in May.

Pardon Our Slip Is Showing Department: From time to time errors crop up in our procedures which makes all of us unhappy and we are even unhappier when we find that corrections fall through the chairs. But we wish to note that we are still pitching and by that you assist us by telling us when we goof—screaming if we goof twice and throwing rocks if we do it three times. One particular goof relates to the failure to list Ms. Joy York as a member—Advancing Member of the NAD. Ms. York, as readers will remember, is the Executive Secretary's former secretary and after moving to the COSD she is now secretary at the NFSD. She has been a member for sometime—in fact since last summer—Sorry, Joy . . .

Another goof is in the prices and program of the World Congress of the Deaf. Will **Dee Cee Eyes** readers who also read the DA please help correct the mistakes that I made in the Dee Cee Eyes story. The correct program and prices should be in this issue; however, we will hope to improve on the program and will be working right down to the last minute to put together as attractive and entertaining a package as possible.

VIIth World Congress of the Deaf

Washington, D. C. July 31 — August 8, 1975

"Full Citizenship for All Deaf People"

(See this and the May and June issues for details.)

A Runaway Bestseller . . .
The NAD's

**A Basic Course In
Manual Communication**

\$5.20 Per Copy

Send orders and remittances to:

National Association of the Deaf

814 Thayer Avenue

Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Bylaws Of The National Association Of The Deaf

As approved at the Convention of NAD, St. Louis, Mo., July 21-27, 1957, and as amended at the Conventions of the NAD, Dallas, Texas, July 2-9, 1960, Miami, Florida, July 1-7, 1962, Washington D. C., July 6-11, 1964, San Francisco, California, July 11-16, 1966, Las Vegas, Nevada, June 17-22, 1968, Minneapolis, Minnesota, July 26-August 1, 1970, Miami Beach, Florida, July 2-9, 1972, and Seattle, Washington, June 30-July 6, 1974.

Preamble

a. The National Association of the Deaf shall be the focal point of the activities of all Cooperating Member Associations in promoting the welfare of the deaf in educational measures, in employment, and in any other field pertaining to or affecting the deaf of America in their pursuit of economic security, social equality, and all their just rights and privileges as citizens. The National Association shall cooperate with educational institutions in their efforts to foster total growth among young people through sponsorship of a Junior National Association of the Deaf.

b. It shall cooperate with its Cooperating Member Associations through their presidents or their appointed Representatives, and give assistance to the Cooperating Member Associations, when requested, in state or local activities pertaining to the welfare of the deaf. It shall apprise the Cooperating Member Associations as to conditions and trends which may affect the deaf, and the Cooperating Member Associations shall likewise apprise the National Association as to such conditions and trends wherein its assistance may be needed. The National Association will assist the Cooperating Member Associations, when requested, by preparation of publicity material, by giving counsel as to procedure, by writing letters, and by any other helpful means.

c. The National Association of the Deaf shall be in fact a federation of Cooperating Member Associations of the deaf, and it shall also render assistance when possible to individual deaf persons and local groups of deaf persons. It shall cooperate with other organizations of and for the deaf, with educational organizations, and with organizations of parents of deaf children in any measure its officers or its Executive Board or its membership may deem important in promoting the interests of the deaf. Its members shall be the individual members of the Cooperating Member Associations and others who may be eligible although not members of Cooperating Member Associations.

d. While the National Association of the Deaf is controlled essentially by the Cooperating Member Associations through a system of representative government, it has no control over the internal affairs or the finances of the Cooperating Member Associations.

Article I—Membership

Section 1. Organizational Membership

a. Cooperating Members Associations.

Any association of the deaf in the United States with statewide representation of at least 20 persons may become a Cooperating Member Association of the National Association by officially informing the National Association of its decision to cooperate, of its indication or its intention to carry out the provisions of membership described elsewhere in these Bylaws, and by remitting its quota for the current calendar year. All resident members of Cooperating Member Associations automatically become members of the National Association under arrangements described in Article VII.

(Note: The District of Columbia will be treated as having the status of a "state.")

b. Regular Members. Regular resident members of Cooperating Member Associations in good standing shall be Regular Members of the National Association.

c. Honorary Members. By a two-thirds vote of a National Convention, Honorary Membership may be conferred upon any individual in recognition of distinguished service in the interests of the deaf. Such members shall be privileged to participate in conventions, but they shall not vote or hold office.

d. Associate Members. Persons residing outside the United States may be elected Associate Members of the National Association, with the privilege of participating in and voting in conventions. They shall pay dues at the same rate as Advancing Members.

e. Junior National Association of the Deaf. Membership in the Junior National Association of the Deaf shall constitute a special classification for the purposes or participation in the Council of Representatives.

Section 2. Individual Membership.

a. Any citizen of the United States who is interested in the welfare of the deaf may become an Advancing Member by paying dues at an annual rate as determined by convention resolution, and dues include a subscription to the official organ. Advancing Members who maintain their membership for three consecutive years or longer shall be listed in the honor group called the Order of Georges in recognition of a special contribution to the strength and stability of the Association.

b. Contributing Member. Anyone contributing a total sum of \$100.00, or \$100.00 in a single cash payment, shall become a Contributing Member. Members who were recorded as Life Members prior to adoption of these Bylaws shall be automatically classified as Contributing Members. Contributing Members may advance to a higher rank by further contributions, and they shall be entitled to a subscription to the official publication and listing in the Order of the Georges for as many years as their contribution equals their annual dues.

c. Sustaining Member. An Advancing Member whose payments total \$250.00, or any person making a single cash payment

of \$250.00, shall become a Sustaining Member. Members of the Century Club prior to adoption of these Bylaws shall automatically become Sustaining Members, and they shall be entitled to a subscription to the official publication and listing in the Order of the Georges for as many years as their contribution equals their annual dues.

d. Patron. Any member whose contributions make a total sum of \$500.00, or any person making a cash contribution of \$500.00, shall be a Patron.

e. Benefactor. Any member whose payments total \$1,000.00, or who makes a cash contribution of \$1,000.00, shall be a Benefactor.

f. Sponsor. Individuals or organizations ineligible for membership which make a contribution in any amount shall be known as Sponsors. They have no membership privileges or obligations.

g. Patrons and Benefactors are individuals who shall be entitled to a permanent listing in the Order of Georges and a lifetime subscription to the official publication.

Section 3. Professional Membership.

a. Any bona fide professional organization or agency, upon annual payment of a professional affiliation fee to be determined by resolution, shall be entitled to a subscription to the official publication, collaborative Association-related services, and other printed items of relevancy. Such an organization or agency shall have no privileges within or obligations to the Association.

Article II—Home Office

Section 1. Authorization.

a. The Association shall maintain an official headquarters, to be known as the Home Office, at such location and in such quarters as shall be designated by the Council of Representatives assembled at a regular convention, and the location thus designated shall remain the headquarters of the Association until changed by vote of the Council of Representatives. (Note: The 1972 convention designated 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland.)

Section 2. Function.

a. In the Home Office shall be kept the official records of the Association, official documents, membership records, research material, and supplies of literature for publicity purposes. It shall build up and maintain a library of information on the deaf, including books, bound volumes of periodicals, pamphlets, and any other informative material it may find available. Facilities of the library shall be made available to research workers, students, writers, and others in search of information on the deaf.

b. The Home Office shall prepare and mail to all duly appointed Representatives, at least 60 days before the convention date, a briefing and general instructions for their guidance, and include a copy of the Bylaws.

Article III—Officers

Section 1. Executive Board.

a. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice President, a President-Elect, a Secretary-Treasurer, the Immediate Past President, and eight members of the Executive Board.

b. Any person(s) having personal or corporate financial interest of a material nature in the affairs of the Association shall not be elected to or serve on the Executive Board.

Section 2. Election of Officers.

a. The officers of the Association shall be elected separately by a roll call vote on the last day of each biennial convention and shall hold their offices for a term of two years, or until their successors are duly-elected. (Note: Board Members serve a term of four years, as provided in the next subsection, b.). No person shall be eligible to hold office who has not been for two full years immediately preceding the election an Individual or Regular Member in good standing as described in Article I, Sections 1 and 2, of these Bylaws. In the event of election of a Regular Member such Regular Member must become an Individual Member before assuming office. All officers of the Association must be thoroughly conversant and fluent with the American Language of Signs of the deaf, lack of which shall be a disqualification for holding office.

b. The Executive Board shall be comprised, in addition the officers, of eight members representing four geographical divisions of the United States and possessions as listed in paragraph c of this section. Such Board Members shall be elected by roll call vote on the floor of the final session of the Council of Representatives and Board Members of their respective regions.

c. These divisions shall be as follows:

I. Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virgin Islands, Virginia, and West Virginia.

II. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

III. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas.

IV. Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

d. The Board members shall be elected for a term of four years so that one member from each geographical division shall be elected at each biennial convention, and shall be a resident of a division they represent. Any Board Member elected to represent a division who shall move his (or her) place of abode from such division either permanently or temporarily for a period of more than six months shall automatically cease to be a Board Mem-

ber and the Executive Board shall replace such member as provided elsewhere in these Bylaws.

e. Any Regular or Individual Member in good standing desiring to be a candidate for any office to be filled at a convention may announce his or her intentions in the official publication of the Association four months in advance of the convention. Such candidate shall be given preference in the order of nomination, but nothing in this subsection shall act to prevent other nominations at a convention.

f. Whenever there is only one candidate for an office, the casting of the ballot of the Council of Representatives may be directed by a two-thirds vote.

Section 3. Assumption of Office.

a. The officers thus elected shall assume their respective offices immediately after adjournment of the convention at which they were elected.

Section 4. Nominations.

a. Nominating speeches shall be made only by the member proposing the nomination, and they shall be limited to five minutes.

Section 5. Resignations.

a. Resignations shall be made in writing to the President.

Section 6. Removal from Office.

a. An officer or a member of the Executive Board may be removed for failure to carry out the duties of his office as expected of him or for other good sufficient reasons by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Board.

Section 7. Compensation of Officers.

a. The officers and Board Members of the Association shall not receive salaries but shall receive reimbursement of transportation to and from Board meetings and conventions and expenses not to exceed the standard per diem allowance of the Association at the time.

b. The Executive Board may suspend provisions of this section if circumstances warrant.

Article IV—Duties of Officers

Section 1. President.

a. It shall be the duty of the President of the Association to preside at all meetings in National Conventions and meetings of the Executive Board and at any other official meetings under the jurisdiction of the Association. He shall preside over deliberations of the Executive Board which may be conducted by mail.

b. He shall be chairman ex-officio of the Local Committee in charge of arrangements for National Conventions.

c. He shall appoint such committees as may be provided for in these Bylaws and other committees he may deem necessary in conducting the work of the Association.

d. He may with the approval of the Executive Board appoint an Honorary Board for the Association.

e. He shall with the approval of the Executive Board appoint an Executive Secretary and if the circumstances warrant an Assistant Executive Secretary.

f. He shall report to each National Convention on his activities since the last previous convention, and on the condition of the Association.

g. He shall appoint the editor of the official publication of the Association subject to approval of the Executive Board.

h. He shall submit, not later than 60 days prior to a convention, a budget covering the next biennial period for the consideration of the entire membership. Such a budget shall be complete in detail showing comparison with the preceding budget.

i. He shall cause this budget to be published in its entirety in the official publication of the National Association of the Deaf. In addition to this publication the President shall cause copies of the budget to be mailed to the executive officers of each Cooperating Member Association for their consideration.

j. He shall assign specific duties to each member of the Executive Board.

Section 2. Vice President.

a. The Vice President shall fill the office of the President when the President is for any reason unable to perform his duties.

Section 3. President-Elect.

a. The President-Elect shall succeed the President on expiration of the President's term.

Section 4. Secretary-Treasurer.

a. The Secretary-Treasurer shall record the minutes of all conventions of the Association and meetings of the Executive Board, including meetings conducted by mail, and he shall have the proceedings of each biennial convention and the minutes of the Executive Board meetings published in their entirety in the earliest possible issue of the official publication of the Association.

b. He shall have charge of the Invested Funds of the Association and shall buy or sell such securities or real estate as the Council of Representatives of the Executive Board may direct.

c. He shall make a report of such Invested Funds at each convention or as directed by the Executive Board.

d. He shall be bonded.

e. He shall condense correspondence of the officers and the Home Office and prepare a letter with such information regularly for the members of the Executive Board.

Article V—The Executive Board

Section 1. Composition.

a. The Executive Board shall consist of the President, who shall be ex officio chairman, the Vice President, the President-Elect, the Secretary-Treasurer, the Immediate Past President, and eight additional members to be elected by the Council of Representatives as provided elsewhere in these Bylaws.

Section 2. Duties.

a. The Executive Board shall have general control of the affairs of the Association from the time of its election and installation until the election and installation of its successors. It shall aim to

carry out the expressed will of the Association as far as circumstances may render it wise and allowable.

b. It shall have the power to act on proposals submitted by Cooperating Member Associations between conventions.

c. It shall have the power by a majority vote to fill any vacancies in the Executive Board, other than that of the President, which may occur between conventions.

d. It shall have power to appropriate money from the Operating Fund of the Association for purposes tending to promote its welfare. It may appropriate money from the Invested Funds of the Association by a vote of two-thirds of its members. No expenditure not directly authorized by the Association in convention shall be made without the consent of the Executive Board.

e. When meetings are conducted by mail, any member not heard from within 10 working days of mailing shall be recorded as abstaining.

f. It shall turn over to its successors all papers, documents, etc., it may have which belong to the Association.

Article VI—National Conventions

Section 1. Biennial Meetings.

a. The Association shall meet in National Convention every two years, beginning with 1960, unless circumstances call for an earlier meeting or a postponement, as the Executive Board by a two-thirds vote may decide. No convention shall be sponsored by a state organization not a Cooperating Member of the Association.

Section 2. Site of Convention.

a. The site for holding succeeding conventions shall be decided by the Council of Representatives.

b. The Executive Board shall have power to change the sites and/or the dates if circumstances warrant it.

Section 3. Call to Convention.

a. The President shall issue an official call to a National Convention at least six months in advance.

Section 4. Assembly and Council of Representatives.

a. Each convention shall be comprised of two sections, the General Assembly, consisting of all members registered at the Convention, and the Council of Representatives, consisting of duly appointed Representatives of Cooperating Member Associations, and the officers and members of the Board. The Representatives and alternates shall be appointed by the various Cooperating Member Associations and their names and addresses submitted to the Home Office at least 30 days prior to the date of each convention, provided that the Council of Representatives may at its discretion seat any Representative whose selection was unavoidably delayed.

b. The number of Representatives to be selected by each Cooperating Member Association shall be in proportion to the number of resident members the Cooperating Member Association has on December 31 prior to a convention year plus Individual Members of the National Association residing in that state but who are

not members of the Cooperating Member Association. No Cooperating Member Association shall have more than four Representatives.

c. The proportion shall be determined by the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association in the following manner:

Members	Representatives
Up to 300.....	1
301-600.....	2
601-1000.....	3
Over 1000.....	4

d. Each Representative shall have one vote, and the officers and members of the Executive Board shall have one vote each.

e. Cooperating Member Associations shall send the Home Office, at least 10 days before a convention, a list of all members who have joined their association since January 1 of that year, together with a quota payment for each. Failure to send such a list and payment shall automatically disqualify the member or members omitted from such list for registering at the Convention as Regular Members of the National Association. Any quota payments so made shall be credited as advance payments on the next quota payment for the current year and payable by April 30 of the succeeding year.

Section 5. Past Presidents.

a. Past Presidents of the Association, other than the Immediate Past President, shall be considered members of the Council of Representatives with all the privileges except that of voting.

Section 6. Order of the Georges Representative-at-large.

a. At each convention twenty-five (25) or more members of the Order of the Georges may, if they so desire, organize themselves in a temporary group for the purpose of holding caucuses on pending issues. This group shall be empowered to elect from among the Georges attending the convention one or more Representatives-at-large in the same proportion of Representatives to members as with regular Representatives. Each such Representative shall have the same rights and privileges and voting powers in the Council of Representatives as regular Representatives. A formal certificate attesting to the election of such Representatives accompanied by a list of the Georges participating in the election shall be presented to the President of the Association immediately after such elections.

(Note: Only Georges attending the convention and voting shall be counted in determining the number of Representatives to which the Order of the Georges shall be entitled.)

Section 7. Junior National Association of the Deaf.

a. The Junior National Association of the Deaf shall be entitled to two Representatives in the Council of Representatives. Each such Representatives shall be elected at their national convention and shall have the same rights and privileges and voting powers in the Council of Representatives as regular Representatives.

b. A formal letter of notification cer-

tifying each Representative shall be presented to the Home Office of the National Association immediately after each national convention of the Junior National Association of the Deaf.

Section 8. Procedure.

a. Conventions shall meet twice daily on four days. The first two sessions shall be meetings of the General Assembly, devoted to reports of officers and committees, beginning with the President's report. Sessions three and four shall be confined to meetings of the General Assembly. Sessions seven and eight shall be for the Council of Representatives.

b. Any registered member may attend meetings of the Council of Representatives, but separate seating arrangements shall be provided for the Representatives, and only members of the council may participate in the deliberations.

c. At sessions three and four the Council of Representatives shall consider measures to be submitted to the General Assembly.

d. In sessions of the General Assembly (sessions five and six) new business, as well as reports from the Council of Representatives, shall be proposed, discussed and put to a vote.

e. At sessions seven and eight the Council of Representatives shall indicate by vote its acceptance or rejection of motions adopted or acted upon during previous sessions, including those of the General Assembly, and decisions made at these meetings of the Council of Representatives shall be considered the final decisions of the convention. Motions adopted at sessions of the General Assembly which are not acted upon by the Council of Representatives shall be considered accepted by the Council of Representatives.

Article VII—Cooperating Member Associations

Section 1. Member Associations.

a. Associations cooperating with the National Association shall be known as Cooperating Member Associations. They may become such by notifying the Home Office of their decision to cooperate and remitting a fee to be determined at National Conventions.

b. The Council of Representatives shall at each National Convention determine the fee to be paid by each Cooperating Member Association. Such fee shall be an equitable quota based on the number of resident members in good standing which the Cooperating Member Association may have on the preceding December 31 and such quota shall be adjusted annually by the Executive Secretary. Such members of Cooperating Member Association as are Individual Members of the National Association of the Deaf shall not be included in the above determination.

c. All resident members of the Cooperating Member Associations shall be considered Regular Members of the National Association.

d. The Cooperating Member Associations shall provide the National Association with names and addresses of all resident members and date of membership.

e. Nonpayment of Quotas. The annual quota payment of each Cooperating Member Association, as determined by the Council of Representatives in a convention, shall be paid in full on or before the 30th day of April each year, after which a penalty of 5 per cent shall be added. Delinquent Cooperating Member Associations shall be in arrears after the following May 1, which shall mean automatic suspension from all NAD membership privileges until the arrearage is paid. Representatives from delinquent associations shall not be seated in the Council of Representatives.

f. Delinquent Cooperating Member Associations, once their Representative(s) are not seated in the Council of Representatives, may be restored to good standing at any time, provided, that their association reports on its membership number and pays its quota for the current biennium plus a delinquency penalty equal to 10 per cent of its quota for the current biennium.

Article VIII—Expenditure Limited

Section 1. Funds and Indebtedness.

a. The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the Association shall at any time be subject shall not exceed the regular income for that year, and under no circumstances shall the administration of one biennium incur indebtedness that must be met by any succeeding administration, provided that the Executive Board may be a vote of two-thirds of its members obligate the Association for long-term obligations for the purchase of Capital Assets.

b. The Operating Fund of the Association shall be the operating fund of the Association.

c. The Invested Funds of the Association shall be such assets of the Association as are invested in stocks, bonds, real estate, or other forms of investment.

Article IX—Fees and Dues

Section 1. Basic Dues.

a. The basic dues for members joining the National Association independently of membership in Cooperating Member Associations shall be at a rate as determined by convention resolution.

Section 2. Fiscal Year.

a. The fiscal year of the Association shall begin on the first day of April.

Section 3. Eligibility.

a. No Individual Member who is two months in arrears in payment of his dues and no Regular Member whose Cooperating Member Association is in arrears in its quota payments shall be permitted to vote or take part in the deliberations of this Association.

Article X—Committees

Section 1. Appointments.

a. The President shall appoint chairmen of such committees he deems necessary to conduct the work of the Association. Such committees may be standing or interim in nature.

b. The Law Committee, the Ways and Means Committee, the International Com-

mittee, and other committees specified by the President shall be standing committees of the Association.

c. The President shall appoint the national director of the Junior National Association of the Deaf, who shall be directly responsible to the Executive Board. He shall function as a chairman of a committee.

Section 2. Chairmen of Committees.

a. Chairmen of the Law Committee and the Ways and Means Committee who are not members of the Council of Representatives shall have floor privileges in the Council of Representatives but may not vote.

b. Chairmen of other committees who are not members of the Council of Representatives shall have floor privileges in the Council of Representatives for duration of discussion in which their committee is involved but may not vote.

Section 3. Functions.

a. Committees shall function as authorized by National Conventions or as charged by the President.

b. Committees shall not obligate the Association in any way, nor engage in fund-raising of any nature, except as authorized by National Conventions or by the Executive Board. Chairmen shall submit annual budgets and financial reports to the Executive Board not later than June 1 of each year and a complete audited financial report at each convention.

Article XI—The Local Committee

Section 1. Appointment.

a. As soon as possible after the location of a convention has been determined, the sponsoring Cooperating Member Association shall appoint a Local Committee to be approved by the Executive Board, and the Local Committee shall make the best possible arrangements for the reception and entertainment of members of the Association, subject to approval of the Executive Board.

b. In the event a convention is held without a sponsoring organization, the President shall, with the approval of the Executive Board, make the necessary arrangements.

Section 2. Functions.

a. The President of the National Association shall be ex-officio chairman of the Local Committee. The Local Committee shall not enter into contracts involving expenditures or concessions not directly concerned with the reception and entertainment of members and guests of the convention without first submitting bids for said contracts to the President of the Association for approval, withholding of said approval being equivalent to the rejection of said bids. In case of an appeal to the Executive Board, the decision of that body shall be final.

Section 3. Financial Report.

a. The Local Committee shall, within two months following the adjournment of the convention for which it was appointed, terminate its activities with a final report

to the President, accompanied by a financial settlement with the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.

Article XII—Program Committee

Section 1. Selection and Duties.

a. At least three months before the time of the holding of each National Convention, the President of the Association shall appoint a Program Chairman and a Program Committee consisting of as many persons as he deems necessary, with himself as ex-officio non-voting chairman, to prepare a program for the convention, which shall be published at least one month in advance of the convention.

Article XIII—Sections

Section 1. Authorization:

a. Sections within the Association shall be established as authorized by National Conventions.

b. Sections shall function within the Association as defined and charged.

Section 2. Designation.

a. Initially, sections authorized shall be an Education Section and a Parent Section.

Article XIV—Affiliated Organizations

Section 1. Affiliation.

a. Any local group of deaf persons, such as clubs or church or social groups, or any other interested groups, may affiliate with the National Association upon payment of annual dues of \$10.00 or more. This is simply a gesture of support to the Association, and it gives the affiliated organization authority to state on its stationery or official papers that it is affiliated with the National Association. The Executive Board shall have the power to disapprove any and all such applications for affiliation.

Section 2. Autonomy.

a. All local affiliated organizations shall have full charge of their own funds and property and shall not be financially responsible to the National Association, except to the extent of paying their annual dues. Conversely, the National Association assumes no financial responsibility for any of its affiliates or cooperating agencies.

Article XV—Official Seal

Section 1. Authorization.

a. The official seal of the Association shall be as described below:

b. A milled outer circle; just within and following this the words, "National Association of the Deaf"; within this a smaller dotted circle; within and following this the word, "Incorporated," and the date "1900"; in the center of the whole the letters, "U.S.A."

Article XVI—Official Publication

Section 1. Authorization.

a. The Association shall maintain an official publication in which shall be printed all official papers of the Association, all reports of the officers, and such matters as may be of interest to the members.

Section 2. Subscriptions.

a. A subscription price sufficient to pay the cost of printing shall be charged for the official publication.

Section 3. Duties of the Staff.

a. Editor. The editor shall be directly responsible for all editorials and for all other matter submitted for publication in the official publication, and he shall be authorized to appoint the editorial and business staff.

b. Business Manager. The business manager shall be in charge of all financial matters of the official publication. He shall submit a detailed and certified report at each biennial convention in addition to other reports as specified in the Bylaws. He shall submit a proposed budget for the ensuing two years at the second meeting of the General Assembly of each convention.

c. Circulation Manager. The circulation manager shall be responsible for all matters concerning circulation.

d. Advertising Manager. The advertising manager shall be responsible for soliciting and contracting for advertising. He shall promptly submit all contracts to the business manager.

e. Compensation. The Executive Board of the National Association, upon recommendations submitted by the editor and approved by the Ways and Means Committee, shall set salaries and other forms of compensation for services rendered in connection with the official publication.

f. Delegation of Duties. The Editor may, subject to the approval of the Executive Board, delegate the duties of the business manager, the circulation manager, and the advertising manager to the Home Office.

Article XVII—Amendments

Section 1. Amendment Authorized.

a. These Bylaws may be amended at any regular convention of the Association by a two-thirds vote of the Council of Representatives. Such proposed amendments shall be submitted in writing, read, and seconded at least one day before vote is taken.

b. Debate on such amendments shall be permissive in the General Assembly.

c. Any provisions in these Bylaws may in unforeseen and urgent circumstances be suspended for a specified purpose by a 4/5 vote of the Council of Representatives.

d. The articles of Incorporation of this Association may be amended at any time by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Board, provided the Executive Board shall not engage the Association in any activity, business, or function inconsistent with the stated purpose of being as outlined in the Preamble to these Bylaws and providing the non-profit nature of the Association is preserved.

Article XVIII—Parliamentary Authority

Section 1. Robert's Rules of Order.

a. In parliamentary procedure, unless otherwise specified in these Bylaws, Robert's Rules of Order, current edition, shall be the parliamentary authority governing deliberations.

Article XIX—Force Of Bylaws

Section 1. Effective Date.

a. These Bylaws, effective July 5, 1960, shall supersede all prior National Association of the Deaf Bylaws until amended.

Section 2. Disclaimer.

a. If any provision of these Bylaws or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the Bylaws and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Article XX—Dissolution

Section 1. Distribution of Assets.

a. Upon dissolution of this organization, after payment of all then existing debts and liabilities, all assets shall be

distributed to the Cooperating Member Associations in good standing at the time of dissolution; the division and distribution of assets shall be in proportion to the most recent annual quota, so long as these associations are organized and are operated exclusively for religious, charitable, educational, or scientific purposes.

b. Should the above named organizations either not be in existence, or should they at any time not be organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, educational, or scientific purposes, then in that event the assets of this organization shall be distributed to an organization that is organized and is operated exclusively for religious charitable, education, or scientific purposes.

Minutes Of The NAD Executive Board Meeting

Halex House—Silver Spring, Maryland

January 31-February 1-2, 1975

The meeting was called to order by President Smith on January 31, 1975, at 8:20 p.m. in the NAD Home Office, Silver Spring, Maryland. Present were President Jess Smith; Vice President Charlie McKinney; Secretary-Treasurer Charles C. Estes; President-Elect Mervin Garretson; Region 1 Board members Mrs. Helen Maddox and Edgar Bloom; Region 2 Board members Sam Block and Gary Olsen; Region 3 Board members Carl Brininstool and Mrs. Charlotte Collums; Region 4 Board members Mrs. Lillian Skinner and George Schesler. Absent was Immediate Past President Don Pettingill who arrived shortly afterwards.

ITEM I

The Board heard comments from the President touching on such questions and pending business to be acted upon as Board organization, committee assignments, mail vote procedures, present financial situation, administration (Block) and mainstreaming (Propp) position papers, calls for NAD assistance by state associations and individuals, COSD Forum, involvement with Federal agencies, grants, discrimination, contracts, Houston Convention, Halex House mortgage, Home Office operations, services to state associations and regional meetings.

ITEM II

The Executive Secretary passed out a prepared report to the Board along with printed reports on the budget, position of comptroller, WCD summary and grant application retirement plans, Silent Aids Communications Corp. proposal, CSP summary, publishing division report, office manager report, management by objectives contract, Miss Deaf America proposal and salary schedule revisions. Upon a motion by Olsen (Garretson) the Board voted to hold up the agenda to discuss priorities and directions for the meeting. After a brief round-the-table exchange, the agenda was taken up on a motion by Pettingill (Brininstool).

ITEM III

The Board took up the Executive Secre-

tary's proposal to secure the services of Mr. Arthur Norris as comptroller in lieu of hiring a full-time Business Manager on the basis that only one application for Business Manager had been received, that Mr. Norris would volunteer his services and money budgeted for the Business Manager position be utilized to increase staff salaries. On a motion by Brininstool (Skinner) the proposal was accepted with the addition that Mr. Norris receive a salary of \$1.00 per year. On a motion by Garretson (Olsen) the Board adopted the following resolution: "Resolved that the Board of Directors of the National Association of the Deaf authorize the Executive Secretary to open a savings deposit account for the Association in the Citizens Building and Loan Assoc., Inc." On a motion by Pettingill (Block) Mr. Norris was authorized to sign association checks.

ITEM IV

A summary report on the World Congress of the Deaf was reviewed along with an application for a \$101,000 continuation grant from the Social and Rehabilitation Service. Authorization was asked by the Executive Secretary to cancel plans for the Congress in case the grant failed to come through. Upon a motion by Pettingill (Garretson) the Board voted to retain the WCD commitment.

ITEM V

The Board heard a "Leadership Deaf" proposal by Dr. Sulieman Bushnaq which would provide a two-week crash course on Leadership for Deaf Community Leaders. After a brief discussion on the feasibility and practicality, the proposal was referred to Services to State Associations Committee on a motion by Bloom (Brininstool).

ITEM VI

The Board next took up a report on Youth Leadership Camp by Mr. Frank Turk, covering matters such as camp contract, the G. Dewey Coats Fund, Jr. NAD mailing address, Camp Director, Jr. NAD Representative transportation to NAD conventions and single site versus various locations for YLC Camp.

The Board, by general consent, recognized Mr. Turk as Jr. NAD National Director.

On a motion by Maddox (Scheler) the Board approved a revised contract between the NAD and owners of Swan Lake Lodge.

Garretson (Olsen) moved that the chair appoint a nationally prominent committee to manage the G. Dewey Coats Fund. Carried

Pettingill (Garretson) moved the NAD Home Office be made the official mailing address for all Youth Leadership Camp business. Carried

Skinner (Brininstool) moved that Gary Olsen be named Camp Director until August 31, 1975. The matter was tabled on a motion by Garretson (Bloom). President Smith then asked Dr. Bushnaq to develop a YLC Director job description and present same to the Sunday morning session.

Skinner (Pettingill) moved that the NAD absorb full transportation of Jr. NAD Representatives to National Conventions. Carried

Pettingill (Maddox) moved that the YLC remain with the concept of one location for all sessions. Carried

The Board recessed for the night at 12:25 a.m.

Second Session

The Board reconvened at 8:50 a.m. Saturday, February 1, with all members present. President Smith reviewed and clarified the day's agenda.

ITEM VII

The first matter of the morning taken up was a proposed budget for the Committee on Services to State Associations. After a brief discussion by CSSA Chairman Olsen, Pettingill (McKinney) moved to approve. Carried unanimously.

ITEM VIII

The next matter reviewed was minutes of a meeting of the 1976 NAD Convention Committee held at the Shamrock Hilton, Houston, Texas, October 16, 1974. After a brief discussion on duration and format, Maddox (Collums) moved that the NAD experiment in recessing part of the eight business sessions for committee meetings at the Houston Convention. Carried.

Collums (Brininstool) moved that Houston format remain as previous conventions. Carried.

At this point Garretson (Pettingill) moved to fix the time of evening recess at 6:00 p.m. Carried.

Still on the subject of conventions, Maddox (Brininstool) moved that the Board instruct the local convention committee and the Executive Secretary to investigate the feasibility of finding a substitute for the Convention banquet. Carried.

Pettingill (Olsen) moved that the President and the Executive Secretary investigate the possibility of offering short credit courses during Conventions. Carried.

ITEM IX

A proposal was presented by Brininstool to establish Finance, Convention, Home Office and Board Administration Committees.

Olsen (Scheler) moved to add parts of the Brininstool proposal pertaining to Convention Committee to charges to previously established convention committee. Carried.

Brininstool (Scheler) moved the Committee establishment proposal be adopted.

Olsen (Maddox) moved to amend by adding a Youth Committee. Carried. Motion as amended carried.

ITEM X

Next the Board heard a progress report by the Executive Secretary on several pension plans being investigated. No action was indicated.

At this point Garretson (Bloom) moved that the Board wire greetings to the Lake Placid Winter Games for the Deaf. Carried.

ITEM XI

The Board received a proposal by Skinner for Leadership Training in Region 4.

Skinner (Scheler) moved approval of a maximum of \$300 for trainer fees for Region 4 workshop.

Brininstool (Bloom) moved to refer to CSSA Committee. Carried by a vote of 8 to 1.

The Board recessed for lunch at 12:00 noon.

Third Session

The meeting reconvened at 1:45 p.m.

ITEM XII

Mr. Albert Pimentel appeared before the Board to discuss the purposes and objectives of the American Coalition for the Disabled. After a brief question and answer period, the Board voted to become an active member of the Coalition upon a motion by Olsen (Pettingill).

ITEM XIII

Dr. Thomas Mayes appeared before the Board to discuss the upcoming COSD Forum in Atlanta. Estes (Block) moved that the Board take the position of supporting continuing the COSD on a council concept and the Executive Secretary be instructed to pursue such. Carried by a 6 to 0 vote.

At this point the Home Office staff made an appearance and was introduced to the Board.

ITEM XIV

Mr. Phil Aiello appeared before the Board to demonstrate new telecommunications devices being developed and to discuss a possible marketing agreement with the NAD on a new acoustic coupler. Estes (Brininstool) moved that the President appoint a committee to study the technical aspects of the proposal and report to the Board. (Rejected.) Pettingill (Block) moved that the President appoint a committee to investigate the technical aspects and that implication of marketing by the NAD. Carried.

ITEM XV

Prepared reports were submitted to the Board and discussed individually as follows: Communicative Skills Program by Mr. T. J. O'Rourke; Publishing Division by Barbara Olmert; Halex House Opera-

tions by Marlene Segreti; and Public Information by Amy Gordon. No action was indicated.

ITEM XVI

A Management by Objectives contract with the Executive Secretary prepared by Dr. Garretson was taken up paragraph by paragraph and approved with minor revisions.

Estes (Brininstool) moved the MBO report become a contract from April 1, 1974, through March 31, 1975. Carried.

On a motion by Block, the Board gave a vote of thanks to Dr. Garretson for his work in preparing the MBO contract.

The meeting recessed at 6:00 p.m. in order to attend a birthday party for the Executive Secretary with cash gifts going to the Association.

Fourth Session

The meeting was called to order on February 2 at 9:05 a.m. on the front steps of the Halex House. All were present except Garretson, Pettingill and Scheler. The first matter discussed was the President and Secretary-Treasurer rating a key to the Halex House front door. Carried by general consent.

After 15 shivering minutes the Executive Secretary arrived. He had a key.

ITEM XVII

With all members present, Vice President McKinney asked for reaffirmation of policy on NAD representation at state association meetings and submitted a written policy for Board consideration.

Olsen (Scheler) moved to adopt NAD Representation Policy as outlined. Carried

At this point the Executive Secretary announced the amount contributed at the previous evening's affair was \$1150.00.

ITEM XVIII

The Board took up the matter of mail vote procedures. Brininstool (Garretson) moved that "Debate" be deleted from mail vote procedure.

Olsen (Block) moved to amend that questions of clarification be directed to the person making the motion. Carried. Motion as amended carried.

Estes (Brininstool) moved that mail vote procedure be amended to the effect that a person voting "no" may, upon providing rationale, ask for reconsideration of the question, reconsideration being treated as a new motion. Carried.

ITEM XIX

The next matter discussed was the NAD Cultural Program. Brininstool (Garretson) moved that the national aspects of the Cultural Program be suspended. Estes (Maddox) moved to amend by adding "until a National Director is appointed." Carried 12-1 Motion as amended carried

Olsen (McKinney) moved that Miss Deaf America Pageant be separated from the Cultural Program. Carried.

ITEM XX

The Board took up a proposal on the Miss Deaf America Pageant that covered purpose, strategy, rules, personnel, fund

raising and budget. Olsen (Collums) moved that the proposal be accepted in principle subject to budgeting modifications. Carried.

ITEM XXI

A job description proposal for Youth Leadership Camp Director was presented by Dr. Bushnaq. Bloom (Skinner) moved to adopt. Carried.

ITEM XXII

The Board received a report that the 1974-1976 Miss Deaf America had married and abdicated her throne. On a motion by Collums (Maddox) the runnerup was appointed Miss Deaf America.

ITEM XXIII

Block (Bloom) moved that Gary Olsen be appointed 1975 Youth Leadership Camp Director. (Passed) Mr. Olsen accepted the appointment. Mr. Block asked that the comment be recorded that in the future the position shall be advertised.

ITEM XXIV

Proposed revisions of the budget requiring Board action was presented by the Executive Secretary.

Estes (Garretson) moved approval of the NAD entering the lawsuit against the state of Ohio as a friend of the court with a financial commitment of up to \$15,000. Carried.

Estes (Pettingill) moved that salary adjustment proposal be approved with the addition that the Executive Secretary's salary be adjusted in accordance with previous Board action. Carried.

The Executive Secretary's proposal revised budget was approved.

Block (Pettingill) moved to amend to the effect that the Executive Secretary's salary be increased by 5%. Put to a vote, the amendment failed to carry with Block and Pettingill for, Olsen absent, all others against. Main motion carried.

At 12:50 p.m. Bloom and Block left to catch their planes.

ITEM XXV

Draft of a position paper on Mainstreaming prepared by Dr. George Propp was distributed. For lack of time, the President asked the Board to take the draft home and react.

ITEM XXVI

A position paper on Vocational Rehabilitation prepared by Norman R. Pervin was also distributed. The Board was also asked to take such home and react.

Before adjournment, the President asked each member to submit items to be recorded for future action.

Submitted were:

Olsen—Expressed concern over lack of information on 1980 convention.

Brininstool—5 in 75, 6 in 76, fund raising plan needs clarification due to quota figures being used to compute rather than numbers of members.

McKinney—Expressed concern over asking people back home for even more money.

Maddox—Felt NAD Newsletter should be sent back to State Associations for enclosure in their own newsletters.

Policy Regarding NAD Representation At State Association Conventions

A. NAD pays transportation cost for:

1. Nearest Board Member or officer
2. Board Member in region
3. Any other person if none of the above is available

B. Host pays difference when:

1. A specific person other than nearest Board Member or officer or the regional Board Member is desired.

C. Host pays for:

1. Lodging
2. Meals
3. Other items in convention plans (similar to combination ticket)

D. If the Board Member is a resident of the state, the NAD will not reimburse for travel. The host is not required to pay for lodging and meals but may provide complimentary tickets if the host so wishes.

E. The Vice President of the Association (NAD) shall coordinate representation appointments and settlement of expenses.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF Contributions to Building Fund (Halex House)

Goudary Bakhtiar	\$ 10.00
Baptist Church of the Deaf of Washington	
D. C. (In memory of Mrs. Ellen Allen,	
Mrs. Ella May Council, and Arthur Council	30.00
Mrs. Carl D. Brininstool (In memory of	
Gunnar E. Rath)	10.00
Lois Cherwinski (In memory of Paul Allerup)	5.00
Lois Cherwinski (In memory of Leo Lewis)	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Crowe (In memory	
of Lee Katz)	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Gallagher, Jr. (In	
memory of Caroline Burnes)	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Golden (In memory	
of Elmore Bernsdorf)	23.70
Billie G. Giske	7.60
Marshall Hester (In memory of Lee Katz)	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Kleberg (In memory	
of Carl Bierregaard Holm, Sr.)	10.00
Dr. and Mrs. Richard Phillips (In memory	
of Roy French)	10.00
Dr. and Mrs. Richard Phillips (In memory	
of Leo Lewis)	5.00
FRED'S FRIENDS	
Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Adler	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Phil Aiello	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ailstock	28.70
Jack Allen	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Jason Ammons	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Heimo Antila	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Leon Auerbach	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O. Berg	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Jose Berrois	10.00
Martina Bienvenu	5.00
Samuel A. Block	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bloom	13.78
Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Blumenthal	10.00
Catherine Brady	15.00
Mr. and Mrs. William Brizendine	10.00
Carl D. Brininstool	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Brown	57.40
Mr. and Mrs. Vincent P. Byrne	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Macon Calhoun	15.00
Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Carney	10.00
Lois Cherwinski	5.00
Charlotte Collums	25.00
Charles Core	5.00
John T. Crandall	30.00
Marjorie Culbertson	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cuscaden	25.00
Harold J. Domich	10.00
David Donaldson	50.00
Daisy D'Onfro	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Bill Ennis	10.00

Skinner—Discussed Testimonial Drives for Ray Jones with contributions to the Halex House. Asked if the Board wanted the NAD involved.

Garretson—Commented on regional committee work.

The meeting adjourned at 1:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles C. Estes

Secretary-Treasurer

Sandy Ewan	10.00
Friends of Fred Schreiber	18.25
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Fleischman	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fletcher	5.00
Gertrude Galloway	6.00
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Mr. and Mrs. William J. Grinnell	15.00
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Mr. and Mrs. Ted Hagemeyer	10.00
Ernest E. Hairston	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Herbold	100.00
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Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Holter	5.00
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Mr. and Mrs. Donald Kennedy	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Kleberg	10.00
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Diane Latfin	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Roger McConnell	10.00
Helen B. Maddox	3.00
Mr. and Mrs. Willard J. Madsen	15.00
Mr. and Mrs. Willis J. Mann	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Manogian	5.00
Dr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Mayes	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Medina	20.00
Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Merrill, Jr.	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. Kendall Moore	10.00
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Mr. and Mrs. Fred Norman	10.00
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Dr. and Mrs. Richard Phillips	10.00
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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scribner	15.00
Mr. and Mrs. George Schroeder	5.00
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Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Slaughter	4.00
Mr. and Mrs. Jess M. Smith	25.00
Ausma Smits	20.00
Lela Smoak	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Earl Stevens	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. William J. Stiffer	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Sutcliffe	45.00
Nancy Torbett	5.00
Bernice Turk	5.00
James A. Tuttle	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Val	15.00
Sally Wagner	28.70
Dr. and Mrs. Boyce Williams	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. John Wurdemann	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. John Yeh	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Zisman	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Shibley (In memory of	
Casper B. Jacobson)	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Shibley (In memory of	
Leo Lewis)	5.00
Phillis Wheatley High School, Texas (In	
memory of John Dykman)	10.00

Bexar County School for the Deaf (In memory of John Dykman)	10.00
The "Over 55" Club of St. Ann's Church for the Deaf	50.00

Increased Payments

Marjorie Clere	\$ 200.00
Harold Smalley	6.00
The Society for the Deaf	100.00
Paul W. Spevacek	200.00
Earl Stevens	219.80

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

New Members

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Douglas Baldwin	California
Francis Beecher	Wisconsin
Dennis Berrigan	Connecticut
Mildred W. Bonneau	Oregon
Sarah Jane Bowler	District of Columbia
Leslie A. Brewer	Ohio
Donald R. Brown	Michigan
Mrs. Clarice Bryan	Michigan
Jennifer L. Burke	California
Jerome Burman	Michigan
Claire Cooper	Arizona
Iris Counts	Texas
Janet L. Davis	Washington
Verna L. Davis	Ohio
Guy E. Deaner	Arizona
Richard H. Dixon	New York
Marguerite L. Dunphy	Maryland
Dennis M. Fennell	Georgia
Robert C. Fletcher	Alabama
Sheila Flink	Florida
Viki Good	California
Mrs. Robert Gray	Michigan
Amy Greenblatt	New Jersey
Billie F. Giske	Wyoming
Marsha Haertel	Illinois
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Sister Karen Kenney	New York
Dorcas Kessler	California
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Esther LaCount	California
Abigail R. Langham	California
Leo Langholtz	New York
Julie Last	Washington
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Nancy E. Little	Massachusetts
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Mrs. Jennifer A. Miller	New Jersey
Mrs. Robert D. Miller	Kansas
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Mrs. J. A. Norris	Texas
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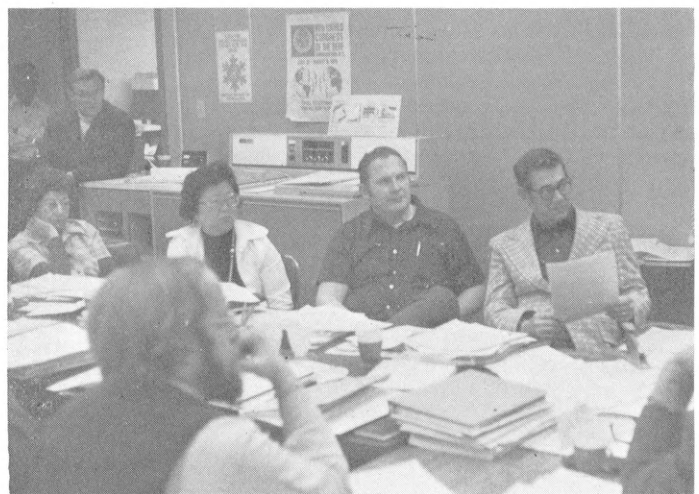
Other positions such as audiologists and Sign Language instructors are also available.

Please contact:

Mrs. Brigid O'Shea
Board of Education
Room 1038
228 N. LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60601



Shown here listening are (left to right) Board Members Gary Olsen, Indiana; Carl Brininstool, Texas; Sam Block, Illinois; Vice President Charlie McKinney, South Carolina; Ed Bloom, New Jersey; Past President Don Peltinill; Helen Maddox, South Carolina; next to Mrs. Maddox but invisible here are Lil Skinner, California; Charlotte Collums, Arkansas, and George Scheler, Oregon; then President-Elect Mervin Garretson and Secretary-Treasurer Charles Estes. Not shown is President Jess Smith who is chairing the meeting and Executive Secretary Fred Schreiber who was the "camera man."



Left: Al Pimentel addresses the NAD Executive Board on the subject of the Coalition of Disabled Americans of which he (Pimentel) is chairman. The NAD Executive Board voted to become a member of the Coalition marking the first time the NAD has moved forward to join forces with other disabilities since the days of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped. In the "listening" at the right is NAD President Jess Smith. Right: Another view of the Board at the January 30-February 2, 1975 meeting. This shows Mrs. Collums who was not seen in the other picture as well as George Scheler. The back at the right belongs to President Smith while leaning on the Xerox machine is Dr. Tom Mayes, Dean of Gallaudet College's Department of Continuing Education, while behind him is Maurice Tomdio, a Gallaudet student from West Africa and a part-time NAD staffer since 1972.

1975

State Association Conventions

ALABAMA: June 12-14, Montgomery.
ARIZONA: June 6-7, Tucson.
ARKANSAS: July 3-5, Little Rock, Camelot Inn.
CALIFORNIA: August 28-31, Buena Park, Hotel Le Baron.
GEORGIA: July 3-5, Savannah, DeSoto Hilton Hotel.
ILLINOIS: June 20-21, Elgin.
INDIANA: June 13-15, Anderson, Sheraton Inn.
IOWA: August 14-17, Omaha, New Tower Inn.
KENTUCKY: July 3-6, Louisville, Galt House.
MARYLAND: September 12-13, Ocean City
APRIL, 1975

MINNESOTA: June 13-15, St. Paul, Charles Thompson Memorial Hall.

MISSISSIPPI: June 12-14, Tupelo.

MISSOURI: June 20-21, Sedalia, Ramada Inn.

MONTANA: June 13-15, Helena.

NEBRASKA: August 8-10, Grand Island, Ramada Inn.

NEW JERSEY: June 27-29, McAfee, Playboy Club Hotel.

NEW YORK (Empire State Association): August 14-17, Liverpool (near Syracuse).

OHIO: October 2-4, Cleveland, Marriott Inn West.

OREGON: June 20-22, Portland, Air-Tel Motel.

SOUTH CAROLINA: August 14-17, Greenville.

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VIRGINIA: June 20-22, Fredericksburg.

WISCONSIN: June 26-28, Eau Claire.

(Please send additions and corrections to
the Editor of THE DEAF AMERICAN for
continued listings.)

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Miss Deaf America Pageant To Be Continued

The NAD Executive Board voted to continue the Miss Deaf America Pageant at its January meeting. Since then a committee has been selected and the National Pageant Rules have been revised.

Phyllis Fletcher of New Mexico was named chairman of the 1976 Miss Deaf America Pageant. Barbara Boyd of California is co-chairman. Committee members are Ann and Doug Bahl, Minnesota; Shirley Glassman, Pennsylvania; Ruth Sandefur, Tennessee; Evelyn Zola, Wisconsin. The host-city member has yet to be selected.

The Pageant rules are basically the same as those used previously; however, there is a strong possibility of later revisions as problems with existing rules are recognized and corrected. Any changes which do occur will be forwarded to the states immediately.

For this reason, it is imperative that the Pageant Headquarters have a list of all state pageant chairmen. We are asking state association presidents to send in the names of the chairmen as they are appointed. The Pageant Committee can help the state pageant chairmen in many ways—if we know who and where they are. Please help us compile a list at once.

Packages containing a wealth of information dealing with how to establish and carry out a state pageant have been sent to all state presidents. They, in turn, will appoint a pageant chairman to make use of the hundreds of ideas inclosed in the packages.

The "pacs" were compiled by Californians—Barbara Boyd, Marvie Pointer, Patti Hooper, Shelley Lawrence, Toni Stockman and Sheila Lenham. And New Mexicans—Tracy Harris, Jackie Malone, Roland Fletcher, John Robertson and Sherman Wilcox.

Current Miss Deaf America, Pam Young, will be busy this coming year. Wisconsin Deaf Association/Wisconsin Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf Convention and The World Congress of the Deaf in Washington, D. C., are first on her traveling agenda for this summer.

Pam astounded many at the NAD Convention last summer when she danced to "The Impossible Dream." She has shown herself willing to repeat the performance when requested and would be an excellent entertainer at state conventions and other gatherings.

The Miss Deaf America Pageant committee believes in the excellence of the talent demonstrated by Pam. Displayed properly, the friendliness, intelligence, beauty and talent of Miss Deaf America can elevate the sense of worth in all people who are deaf. The Pageant Committee encourages each state association to consider inviting Miss Deaf America to its 1975 state conventions. She should especially be invited to crown the winner of the state's very first pageant!

Groups which would like Miss Deaf America to make an appearance can contact Pageant Headquarters or the Scheduling Agent, Doug Bahl, 2220 E. Franklin, Apt. 312, Minneapolis, Minn. 55404.

Every NAD member will enjoy seeing their state winner represented in the 1976 Miss Deaf America Pageant in Houston. Our country will be celebrating the American Revolution Bicentennial—1776-1976—two hundred years! Each state will want to participate fully in the events being planned for next summer.

We hope state association members will encourage their presidents to set up a pageant if they have not already. Write your state president and volunteer to help on the committee! Beauty pageants are relatively new to the National Association of the Deaf so feel free to write to Pageant Headquarters for assistance or information. The NAD cannot do too much to educate the general public as to the capabilities of the hearing impaired. An intelligent, beautiful deaf woman is certainly one of the most striking and valuable assets that NAD can offer in the way of public relations.

Pageant Headquarters:

Phyllis Fletcher, Chairman, Miss Deaf America Pageant, 2940 Santa Clara, S.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106.

National Pageant Rules

1. All entries and applications, with full black and white photographs of the contestant must be sent to, and received by, the Pageant Committee Chairman on or before the announced deadline for submitting applications. Late entries will be disqualified.

2. The contestant must be female, single, must never been married, and must not be less than eighteen (18) nor more than twenty-eight (28) years of age.

3. The contestant must submit a recent audiogram signed by a certified audiologist, and must have a hearing loss of sixty-five (65) decibels or more (ASA) or seventy-five (75) decibels or more (ISO).

4. The contestant, by the time of the National Pageant, must be a graduate of high school or a school for the deaf. (She may qualify for the local, city or state pageant before graduation.)

5. The contestant must be a citizen of the United States on or before the deadline for submitting her application to enter the National Pageant.

6. The contestant must not have been convicted of any crimes.

7. The contestant should possess talent, poise, charm, intelligence, beauty of face and body, social ability and maturity and education.

8. The contestant must be able to present her talent routine or performance within four minutes. It must be presented by her, live, and in person.

9. The contestant is required to have her own wardrobe, which consists basically of a long evening gown and a costume (if needed) for her talent performance.

10. Students from Gallaudet, NTID, CSUN and the junior colleges who wish to enter the Miss Deaf America preliminaries must first get permission in writing from the president of the state association of her home state. Pageants at all these colleges, as well as in all the states, are encouraged.

11. The winner of the Miss Deaf America Pageant will relinquish the crown to the first runnerup should she marry during her reign.

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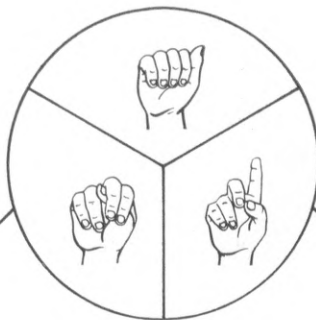


See one of our representatives or write to:

National Fraternal Society of the Deaf

6701 West North Avenue

Oak Park, Illinois 60302



COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS PROGRAM

Terrence J. O'Rourke—*Director*

Angela K. Thames—*Adm. Asst.*

Timothy F. Medina—*Assistant Director*

Debbie A. Sullivan—*Secretary*

President's Committee Enrolls Sign Language Course

The President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped is engaged in an in-service sign language training program through the Communicative Skills Program of the National Association of the Deaf. Twelve employees from the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped are enrolled in a 10-week course that meets two times a week for two hours each session. Instructor Ray Kennedy is a deaf graduate of Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C., the world's only accredited liberal arts college exclusively for the deaf.

This PCEH class focuses on receptive and expressive acquisition of sign language and is one example of what the CSP does—provide instruction and orient citizens about the deaf population and their mode of communication.

Diane Lattin, a member of the class and editor of **Performance** magazine, the official monthly publication of the President's Committee, says, "The goal of the sign language class for the PCEH staff is that if a deaf citizen shows up and asks for help, we may be able to provide him with information and send him to the right place. We are aware that the deaf community is one of the handicapped groups that we work with. This class will enable us to communicate with and better serve (the deaf community)."

Sharon Turner, secretary of the PCEH, is enrolled in the class and comments, "I feel that deaf people are a very important part of our communities and that being able to communicate with them should be important to everyone. I'm certain that deaf people would feel much more comfortable knowing that the non-deaf people



Ray Kennedy, contracted by the Communicative Skills Program of the National Association of the Deaf, teaches sign language to employees of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

are interested and concerned . . . personally, I find it very satisfying to know that I can communicate with the deaf people that I come in contact with."

Another member of the class, J. Roland Hays, comments: "I have always been interested in communicating with the deaf in sign language because I'm myself hearing impaired (have a hearing aid) and feel that if I could talk their language, I could help in their effort to be accepted by the public as being just like everyone else. By taking the sign language course, I've learned that every word is not spelled out and, also, knowing how to sign could be valuable to me in my work with the PCEH whenever any deaf people might come in for information or I might have to contact any of them outside the office. For two summers of three months dura-

tion, a deaf person from Gallaudet College was supervised by me in the President's Committee, but it was difficult (I had to write out everything) to communicate with him. Too, he had difficulty reading my lips. If I had known sign language, it would have been much easier."

Edward F. Rose, Deputy Executive Director of the PCEH, states, "The NAD makes use of the program here. The NAD has served on the Planning Committee of this organization. We have had deaf people on the Planning Committee for three years."

The President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped was established by President Harry S. Truman in 1947. The PCEH conducts national education and information programs designed to eliminate physical and psychological bar-



President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped employees go through drills in sign language as they acquire skills enabling them to communicate manually with deaf citizens. The class was established through the Communicative Skills Program of the National Association of the Deaf.

riers; further educational, training, rehabilitation and employment opportunities and to create community acceptance of the disabled. The objectives of the PCEH can be summed up in one sentence: Help the handicapped to help themselves. In this aspect, the National Association of the Deaf and the PCEH share identical objectives. The NAD promotes the upgrading of deaf citizens everywhere in the world, and this summer, is planning to stage the VIIth World Congress of the Deaf in Washington, D.C., July 31-August 8.

TVI Teacher Training Workshop Set

The St. Paul Technical/Vocational Institute will be the site of a teacher training program conducted by CSP Director Terrence J. O'Rourke for teachers of sign language. The workshop, slated for June 17, 18 and 19, will focus on standardization of sign language instruction for instructors of beginning and intermediate classes.

The CSP's teacher training program was designed to instruct teachers of sign language in the art of rapidly developing receptive and expressive skills in sign language learners. Modes of approach, methods employed, reinforcement, social projection and the ability to establish rapport are featured. The CSP also has materials for measuring student progress and for evaluating sign language classes.

For additional information on the workshop, contact Robert R. Lauritsen, St. Paul Technical/Vocational Institute, 235 Marshall Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102.

"See 'N' Sign" Now Available

CSP Director Terrence J. O'Rourke spent one day in Palo Alto, California, prior to the NITC meeting in Oregon to complete final editing of the 12 cartridges for the NAD's new "See 'N' Sign" personal viewer. Now that editing has been com-

pleted, the films have been sent to the lab for final processing. Production will begin March 18, and the "See 'N' Sign" system will be available by the 15th of April. For the convenience of our readers, a price list is given below:

See 'N' Sign

Order Number	Description	List
SL027	See 'N' Sign—NAD films. Set consists of a hand-held, hand-operated personal viewer using available light, one copy of A Basic Course in Manual Communication and five cartridges, (SL027A-SL027F). A \$30.00 value for \$25.00.	\$25.00
SL027A	Personal Viewer	\$5.00
SL027B	Cartridge #1—Fingerspelling	\$4.00
SL027C	Cartridge #2—Lessons 3-6	\$4.00
SL027D	Cartridge #3—Lessons 7-11	\$4.00
SL027E	Cartridge #4—Lessons 12-16	\$4.00
SL027F	Cartridge #5—Lessons 17-20	\$4.00
SL027G	Cartridge #6—Lessons 21-24	\$4.00
SL027H	Cartridge #7—Lesson 25-27	\$4.00
SL027I	Cartridge #8—Lessons 28-32	\$4.00
SL027J	Cartridge #9—Lessons 33-36	\$4.00
SL027K	Cartridge #10—Lessons 37-40	\$4.00
SL027L	Cartridge #11—Lessons 41-45	\$4.00
SL027M	Cartridge #12—Supplement	\$4.00
SL027N	See 'N' Sign table model available for group viewing. Features 4"x5" rear screen image or projects 18"x24" image on wall and weighs 3 lbs. Cartridges used with the hand-held viewer are interchangeable.	\$25.00

CSP Participates In LEAA Workshop

CSP Director Terrence J. O'Rourke, along with 15 other participants representing the legal profession, interpreting profession, sign language experts and deaf consumers, attended a conference at Meadow Brook Hall in Rochester, Michigan, sponsored by the Center for the Administration of Justice, Wayne State University Law School. The conference October 20-November 2, was held for the purpose of developing a canon of legal terms and concepts to be used by interpreters for deaf people in the legal setting. A manual of signs for these legal terms will be published this spring and used as a basis for training legal interpreters at Wayne State University under a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

CSC Offers Sign Language Class in Washington, D.C.

The Civil Service Commission's Washington (D.C.) Office has contracted an in-service sign language class through the Communicative Skills Program of the National Association of the Deaf.

Approximately 15 participants are enrolled in this class that meets twice a week for two-hour sessions. The class, set up through the efforts of Mr. Phillip Sagal, Selective Placement Coordinator, Division of Personnel Labor Relations, is slated to start March 18.

NAD's Sign Language Flash Cards

This deck of 500 flash cards grew out of a course in American Sign Language conducted at Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio, by Dr. Harry W. Hoemann, Associate Professor of Psychology, and was developed as an aid in acquiring a basic sign language vocabulary.

The art work was done by his wife, Shirley A. Hoemann, a free lance artist. On one side of each card is a verbal explanation as to how to form the sign. The other side depicts the sign.

In addition, the text often calls attention to the many different ways in which a sign can be executed and the many different meanings that a sign can take on in different contexts. The **Index to the Flash Cards**, thus, contains over 1300 entries.

An alphabetical index was prepared for the benefit of instructors so that they can assign sets of cards to students for studying. For example, if an instructor wants a group of flash cards dealing with signs for family members, the teacher can select specific card numbers (the deck is numbered 1 through 500) and assign them to students.

The **Sign Language Flash Cards** were developed to provide students with a tool for mastering sign language by calling attention to sex markers, time lines, person markers, stress markers, etc. It is expected that instructors will clarify the rules that govern the construction of well-formed sign language sentences and the techniques that make for effective manual communication. In addition to acquiring a basic sign language vocabulary, students must also be given an opportunity to practice sign language usage in meaningful contexts and to discuss the variety of strategies, by which manual languages encode meanings.

The numbers on the cards were assigned randomly, leaving the instructor free to assign any number of signs per lesson, using any classification scheme or sequence that seems appropriate. The cards are available for \$5.75 from the NAD's Publications Department, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

CSP Director Attends NITC Meeting

Terrence J. O'Rourke, CSP Director, traveled to Oregon February 26-28 to attend the National Interpreter Training Consortium first annual meeting at Salishan Lodge, Gleneden Beach. The NITC, established in June 1974 under a five-year project grant awarded to New York University's Deafness Research & Training Center by the Rehabilitation Services Administration, has a number of major goals, the first being to increase the number of qualified interpreters. This will be accomplished in two steps: during the first six months of the project, 300 uncertified interpreters will receive training to upgrade their skills, hopefully making them eligible for RID certification, and in the succeeding years, the NITC will recruit and train people who have had no prior experience to become interpreters.

The second is to prepare interpreter specialists to be able to interpret for low-verbal deaf persons. This group presents the greatest challenge, as mastery of Ameslan, both expressive and receptive, is necessary.

The third is to assist state vocational rehabilitation agencies in implementing the requirement stated in the 1973 Vocational Rehabilitation Act, that the rehabilitation client participate in planning his rehabilitation. This requires good communication between client and counselor. The use of qualified interpreters is one way of achieving this goal for deaf clients.

The fourth is to establish at least one interpreter training facility in each state to meet the needs of the deaf community. This will insure that quality interpreting services will be continued when the NITC project is completed.

The NITC, with cooperation from the NAD, RID and PRWAD, is making sure that the deaf consumer will properly utilize and take advantage of what is being made available. The NITC is composed of six members: New York University's Deafness Research & Training Center which coordinates the Consortium and the University of Tennessee, California State University at Northridge, St. Paul Technical/Vocational Institute, Gallaudet College and the University of Arizona. The NAD's role in the NITC is to disseminate information to deaf consumers, and to help in making training materials available through the use of NAD's new "See 'N' Sign" viewer (see article).

DA ADVERTISING

Advertising or inquiries about advertising should be sent to the NAD Home Office, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910, or to the Editor, 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, Ind. 46226. Church Directory and Club Directory ads (one inch) cost \$12.00 per year (11 insertions).



Richard D. Dirst, Superintendent, Atlanta Area School for the Deaf, congratulates Detective Keenan, winner of the 1975 Georgia Gold Badge Award, as Bill Peace, President of Georgia Registry of Interpreters of the Deaf, Inc., looks on.

Atlanta Detective Gold Badge Recipient For Efforts In Behalf Of Deaf Community

Detective J. F. Keenan of the DeKalb County Police Department in Atlanta, Ga., is the recipient of the 1975 Georgia Gold Badge Award. This award was made possible by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and WAGA-TV in Atlanta. Detective Keenan was presented this award as a result of his work with the deaf in DeKalb County and the surrounding Atlanta area.

In 1974, Detective Keenan took sign language courses at the Atlanta Area School for the Deaf in an attempt to improve communication between police officers and deaf citizens in that area. In cooperation with the Georgia Association for the Deaf and the Atlanta Area School for the Deaf, he initiated the purchase of a teletypewriter unit to be installed in the DeKalb County Police Department so deaf citizens may have the advantage of calling the police department in case of any type of emergency. The installation of this teletypewriter unit has been a tremendous aid to deaf citizens in the metropolitan Atlanta area.

Detective Keenan was also instrumental in having the police training films developed by the Michigan Association for the Deaf and the Michigan Police Department shown in training facilities with the police department.

As a result of his activity with his own police department, the Georgia Police Training Academy has included in their training of all new officers an in-depth study of deafness and other handicapping conditions. A two-day workshop was presented by members of the Georgia Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf to the fall training class. After this class was finished, the Georgia Police Training Academy

has agreed to institute a 30-hour sign language course for all future training classes.

The work of Detective Keenan, the Georgia Association for the Deaf, the Georgia Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf and the Atlanta Area School for the Deaf has done a great deal to increase the public awareness of deafness particularly in cooperation with law enforcement agencies in the metropolitan Atlanta area.

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VIII World Winter Games At Lake Placid

Swiss Miss Stars in Deaf Games; Russians Dominate Cross Country Races; France Makes Surprise Showing in Alpine Skiing

By ART KRUGER, Sports Editor

7530 Hampton Avenue #303—West Hollywood, Calif. 90046

Weather, workers and competitors blended harmoniously to make the VIII World Winter Games for the Deaf at Lake Placid, N.Y., February 2-8, 1975, a resounding success.

The nearly 200 athletes from 13 nations supported by about 100 officials and about 3000 spectators from five continents enjoyed their stay at this Adirondack mountain village for the Games.

In 1971, the United States, through the efforts of Simon J. Carmel of Rockville, Md., was awarded the Games, and Lake Placid was named the site. Subsequently, Carmel, chairman of the Organizing Committee, worked closely with Lake Placid's Jim Rodgers in coordinating the events. The Town of North Elba invested \$10,000 towards the operation of the Games with the Organizing Committee raising the additional funds.

In hosting the VIII Winter Games, Lake Placid, which has been designated the site of the 1980 Winter Olympics of the hearing, recorded two firsts—the first time the World Winter Games for the Deaf were held outside of Europe and the first time a variety of sports competitions were held. Previously only skiing events, alpine and nordic, made up the Games. And Simon Carmel and his helpers made it clear it was their show.

The Deaf Winter Games were sponsored by the Comité International des Sports Silencieux (CISS) which conducts both winter and summer international sport competitions for the deaf. The American Athletic Association of the Deaf (AAAD) was the host organization.

Everybody agreed that Simon J. Carmel and his committee did a fantastic job. One spectator remarked, "I really enjoyed every minute here and I will never forget." And one of the officials from Europe said that "this is the best of Winter Games held since 1949."

The American athletes, skiers and speed skaters, began their training a week earlier, arriving at Lake Placid on Sunday, January 26. Then three alpine competitors, a coach and a delegate from Australia showed up on Tuesday, the 28th, and the athletes and officials from the remaining countries, American hockey players and figure skaters arrived Thursday, Friday and Saturday, January 30-February 1. They all were housed at the Lake Placid Club, headquarters for the Games. This most "seasoned" hotel has been internationally famous for over 75 years.

The thirteen countries competing in the VIII Games were Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, Nor-

way, Sweden, Switzerland, Russia, West Germany and the United States.

The entry breakdown:

- Alpine skiing, 10 nations participated with 59 competitors involved, 15 women and 43 men.

- Nordic skiing, seven countries had 36 competitors entered, 12 women and 24 men.

- Speedskating, two countries, eight participants, two women and six men.

- Hockey, two countries were entered with 18 skaters on the Canadian team and 16 on the USA squad.



TEAM DIRECTORS—Tom Hassard (top) of Union, N. J., and Mrs. Grace Mariani of Elmwood Park, Ill., did a wonderful job in keeping the USA Alpine and USA Figure Skating teams ready for the Lake Placid Games.



The ski events were the only official competitions in the VIII Games. Hockey and speedskating had only two countries entered, the United States and Canada. Since five nations must send competitors, these events were classified as exhibitions. The Norse speed skaters and the hockey players from Russia and Czechoslovakia were supposed to enter, but decided not to show up for certain reasons.

The alpine skiing events of downhill, slalom and giant slalom were held on Whiteface Mountain, about eight miles from Lake Placid.

The cross-country events were held at the Mt. Van Hoevenberg recreation area, some 10 miles from Lake Placid. The women ran 5 and 10 kilometer races while the men raced 15 and 30 kilometers. Relays were also scheduled.

The speedskaters from the United States and Canada hold their races on the 400-meter outdoor track on Main Street in front of Lake Placid High School. The women skated 500, 1000 and 1500-meter races while the men skated 500, 1500 and 3000-meter speedskating events.

The Olympic Arena which seats 3,000 was the site of the hockey competition. The figure skating exhibition was also held in the Arena.

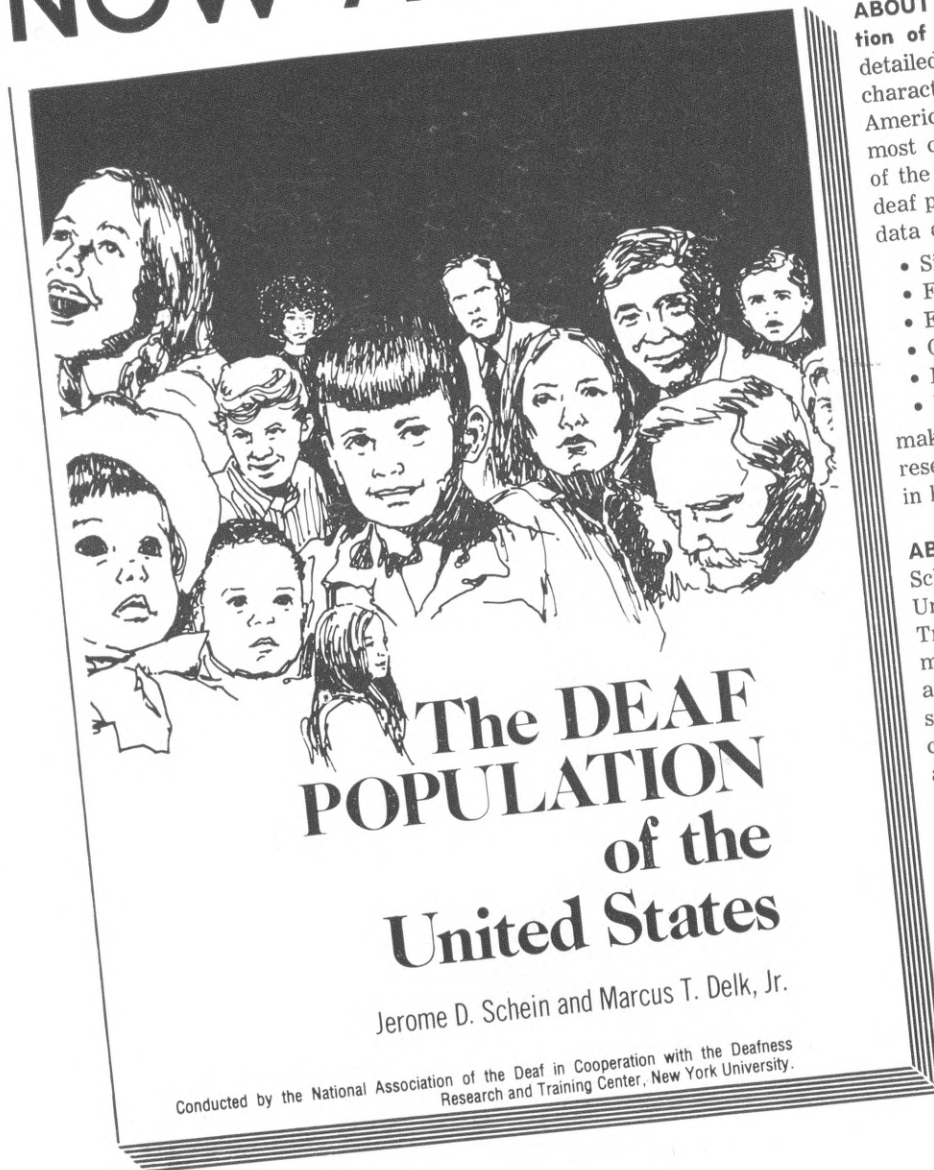
Thirteen groups of strikingly costumed athletes, each parading behind their national flag, marched with pride onto the ice sheet of the Olympic Arena.

The Parade of Nations on Monday evening, February 3, was the opening ceremony of the VIII World Winter Games for the Deaf. As each group entered a torch was lighted and placed to the left of the raised dias.

The athletes, coaches and officials representing the 13 nations lined up facing the dias where officials of the CISS and the United States Organizing Committee were assembled. (The USA contingent made a big impression with their parade apparel and flag waving. They wore navy blue Twoman style sheepskin lined jackets from Mighty-Mac, Inc., of Gloucester, Mass., and white and blue golf-type caps with USA-WGD emblems. No wonder athletes, officials or spectators from foreign nations pestered us when they wanted to trade their outfits with ours.) Herb Holbrook of North Grafton, Mass., carried the USA flag in the Opening Ceremony.

Simon J. Carmel welcomed the group. Following this, a new huge green, blue and yellow unfurled CISS flag was carried around the ice by eight American athletes (Don Corbett of Seattle, Wash., Roger Murashige of Los Angeles, Calif., John Young of Flushing, N. Y., Alan Gifford

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of Fairhaven, Mass., Paul Sweeney of Greenbelt, Md., Paul Stezer II of Silver Spring, Md., Lex Tiahnybik of Lincolnwood, Ill., and David Caputo of Toledo, Ohio). **This new flag replaced the old one, which began with the Stockholm Games in 1939 and wore out. The AAAD had the new one made and donated it to the CISS.** The new flag was carried behind the dias. As it was raised against the Arena wall, the CISS anthem was played.

A brief welcome by Lake Placid Mayor Robert J. Peacock followed. Then Alan Gifford took the competitor's oath in sign language for all present. And Jerald Jordan, President of CISS, officially declared the VIII World Winter Games for the Deaf open.

The simple ceremony was most impressive, and the evening was concluded with a short skating exhibition by hearing skaters from the Lake Placid area.

Throughout the week the deaf athletes and officials were evident in the Village of Lake Placid in their colorful uniforms. Their cheerfulness and friendly pantomime involved many residents in an age-old communication process that spanned language barriers with understanding.

And residents of this Adirondack Mountain village were impressed, even awestruck, by the camaraderie of the athletes and officials. They learned that deaf athletes and officials representing such countries as Japan, Sweden, Italy and Russia got along better and communicated more easily than their hearing counterparts at regular Olympic games. They're with their own kind and feel more comfortable.

There were 300-400 deaf people in the lobby of the Lake Placid Club, and Jim Rodgers said, "You come around the corner and you don't hear a thing. But they're talking up a storm."



YOUNGEST ON USA TEAM—Nancy Bonura, 12-year-old student at the Austine School for the Deaf in Brattleboro, Vt., did well at the Winter Games and has a lot of potential for future alpine competitions in the Winter Games. The darling of the Winter Games, she has deaf parents.



USA FLAG BEARER—Herb Holbrook of North Grafton, Mass., at 43, was the oldest competitor on the USA Winter Games team. A former Class A ski jumper, Herb was traveling at a faster pace in cross country competition than ever before. The Russians and the Scandinavians were much faster, and the USA is not closing the gap yet.

A woman at the hotel's reservations desk noted the patience the athletes and officials displayed when simple requests took minutes to explain by "signing." "It gets to you after a while. You start using your hands when you speak, too," she said.

When Rodgers announced the results of a downhill skiing on the public address system, "the public relations man, Kenneth S. Rothschild, was beside himself because he thought the deaf should get the results first" on the scoreboard. Rodgers agreed.

Communicating through sign language, the LP residents also learned, didn't always go smoothly since different countries may use different signs to mean the same thing.

A deaf Russian frowned when an American interpreter, trying to express the word "Russian," held up a clenched fist to signify the hammer and sickle. The interpreter later moved his finger below his lower lip to signify "Red." The Russian beamed.

The interpreters of the VIII Games were Yerker Andersson, Rev. Rudy Gawlik and Goldie Trbojevich, all of Gallaudet College teaching staff; Kay Cusack of the New Jersey School for the Deaf at West Trenton, and Robert Kennedy of New Hampshire. Yerker Andersson was the only deaf interpreter. He was born and reared in Sweden and was graduated from Gallaudet College. He can "sign" several foreign languages, and the hearing interpreters surely found Andersson very useful when they needed help in interpreting foreign signs. Kay Cusack is daughter of Hughie Cusack of Philadelphia, a former president of the AAAD, while Robert Kennedy is the son of Paul Kennedy, athletic director of the New York School for the Deaf at White Plains for some 30 years.

Russians Dominate X-C

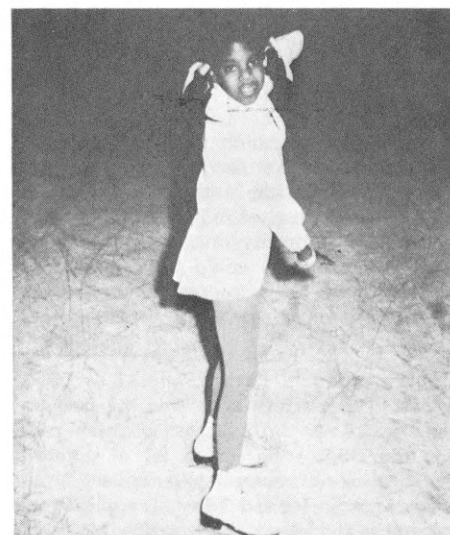
Competition in the Games began on Tuesday morning at Mt. Van Hoevenburg where the 15-kilometer cross-country race for men and the 5-kilometer for women were held.

The Russian skiers nearly swept the field in both events. The four man Russian team finished one-two-three-four with less than three minutes separating first and fourth places. Anatoli Grishanav, a 28-year-old sport instructor from the Soviet Union, captured the men's 15-kilometer event in 51:16.45.

The petite Russian women placed one-two. A Finnish girl and a Norwegian broke the Russian supremacy, pushing the remaining Russian girls into fifth and sixth places. The time difference between first and sixth was only one minute and 37 seconds. Nina Motovilova, 23, won the 5-kilometer event in 21:21.49.

Course conditions at the cross-country race that day were very firm. One competitor from Norway fell and was bruised on the hard surface and gave up the race. The lack of snow, only an inch in some spots, was evident with grass showing in the finish area. The hard work of the Lake Placid volunteers who shoveled snow and used snow blowers several days prior to competition to put the trail in shape deserved much praise. The competitor who fell was Reidar Brenden, the same guy who won a gold medal in the 1,500-meter run at the 1961 Helsinki Games and placed fourth in 3,000 meter steeplechase at the 1969 Belgrade Games.

And on Saturday, February 8, the Soviet athletes made a clean sweep of the top three places in men's and women's cross-country competitions. Nina Motovilova was again the winner in the 10-kilometer event with a time of 37 minutes 56.79 seconds faster than the Soviet threesome.



BLACK DEAF FIGURE SKATER—Adrienne America of Bronx, N. Y., and a student at the St. Joseph's School for the Deaf, is only nine years old, but she skates beautifully. She was on TV to raise \$850.00 to get her to Lake Placid for a demonstration during the VIII World Winter Games for the Deaf. Salvatore J. Papa, president of Swiss Court Motel in Upper Saddle River, N. Y., was most impressed when he saw Adrienne on TV sent the USA Committee—WGD a check for \$850.00 covering the entrance fee for her participation in the recent Games.



A PROMISING NORDIC COMPETITOR—Cathy Sulinski, 24, of Leeds, Mass., had the best performance ever for a deaf in the United States in the X-C events. She has a lot of potential for future X-C races!

In the 30-kilometer men's event, Alexandre Poilov won in 1 hour, 38 minutes 14.53 seconds. Anatoli Grishanov, who was the winner in the 15-kilometer race Tuesday, was second in 1:38:25.08.

The Russian X-C skiers were heavy favorite to win the 3x10 kilometer relay but placed second in this event. Finland with three men, Kauko, Hokka, Jukka Ala-Marttila and Timo Karvonen, skiing 10 kilometers each won this event in 1:49:11.83, which was 3 minutes and 35 seconds faster than the Soviet threesome. **We checked and learned that the Russians used the wrong wax combination for the heavy falling snow and 30-degree temperature.**

The women's 2x5 kilometer relay was an exhibition due to lack of competitors required for the official 3x5 kilometer race. As expected, the Soviet lassies won this exhibition easily.

The Russians, both men and women, were too good for the United States and other participating nations. Our nordic coach, Bill Frenette of Tupper Lake, N.Y., himself an authority on nordic skiing, said the deaf Russians could beat any of top hearing Americans in cross country races.

The United States has yet to close the gap in X-C racing; however, we are mighty proud of Cathy Sulinski of Leeds, Mass. Her performance was the best any deaf girl ever did in cross country races for the USA. She has a lot of potential for future x-c races. Also we are proud of our nordic team. They all really worked hard and were dedicated athletes.

Results of the cross country competition:

Women's 5-Kilometer Cross Country

1) Nina Motovilova, Russia, 21:12.49; 2) Lidia Senina, Russia, 21:39.32; 3) Marija Eskelinen, Finland, 22:15.59; 4) Anna Marit Karlsen, Norway, 22:30.12; 5) Valentina Melnikova, Russia, 22:43.21; 6) Tatiana Volgina, Russia, 22:49.54. (Cathy Sulinski of USA finished 11th in 31:27.00, while Mary Pollard of USA was 12th and last in 35:31.20.)

Women's 10-Kilometer Cross Country

1) Nina Motovilova, Russia, 37:56.79; 2) Lidia Senina, Russia, 38:56.35; 3) Valentina Melnikova, Russia, 39:41.09; 4) Anna Marit Karlsen, Norway, 40:19.80; 5) Tatiana Volgina, Russia, 40:42.05; 6) Marija Eskelinen, Finland, 40:51.36. (Cathy Sulinski placed 11th in 50:09.49, and Mary Pollard, 12th, 53:51.57.)

Men's 15-Kilometer Cross Country

1) Anatoli Grishanov, Russia, 51:16.45; 2) Alexandre Poilov, Russia, 51:58.56; 3) Victor Bubnov, Russia, 52:32.60; 4) Valeri Koviasine, Russia, 53:14.92; 5) Timo Karvonen, Finland, 54:11.80; 6) Sven-Ake Norberg, Sweden, 55:01.16. (Herb Holbrook, Alan Gifford and John Young, all of USA, finished 21st, 22nd and 23rd in 1:22:01.42; 1:22:19.63; 1:29:51.98, respectively.)

Men's 30-Kilometer Cross Country

1) Alexandra Poilov, Russia, 1:38:14.53; 2) Anatoli Grishanov, Russia, 1:38:25.08; 3) Victor Bubnov, Russia, 1:39:03.91; 4) Valeri Koviasine, Russia, 1:39:13.03; 5) Timo Karvonen, Finland, 1:42:26.57; 6) Hokka Kauko, Finland, 1:43:11.56. (Herb Holbrook of USA finished 20th and last in 2:23:06.68. Alan Gifford gave up after 20 kilometers, while John Young did not last 10 kilometers.)

Women's 2x5 Kilometer X-C Relay (Unofficial)

1) Russia (Nina Motovilova and Lidia Senina), 47:06.35; 2) Norway, 51:46.83; 3) Finland, 54:44.32; 4) United States, 103:03.35.

Men's 3x10 Kilometer X-C Relay

1) Finland (Hukka, Kauko, Ala-Marttila Jukka, Timo Karvonen), 1:49:11.83; 2) Russia, 1:52:46.69; 3) Sweden, 1:54:11.47; 4) Norway, 2:03:40.87; 5) United States, 2:41:29.63.

France Surprises in Alpine Skiing

The shining star of the whole VIII Games was a 16-year-old Swiss lass, Helene Sonderegger of Rehobtel, who became the first skier, either man or woman, in the history of the CISS Winter Games to earn the triple crown in alpine skiing.

Miss Sonderegger won the downhill, slalom and giant slalom races held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, respectively. In winning the slalom she posted the fastest time in the race, outskiing the men by nearly a full second and the next woman by nearly 10 seconds.

Four years ago at Adelboden, Switzerland, Helene, then 12 years old, was first in the downhill, but was runnerup to USA's Tami Marcinuk of Fitchburg, Mass., in both the slalom and the giant slalom. At the Lake Placid Games, Tami, now 25, with a sore ankle, was able to take bronze medals in both the downhill and the slalom, but finished fifth in the giant slalom.

Vittorio Palatini of Italy, now 33, who had never won a gold medal in the slalom at the Deaf Winter Games, finally won this event in 97.95. This is his sixth gold medal since he first participated in the Winter Games at Are, Sweden in 1963—three in downhill and two in giant slalom.

Barbara Hayes of Seattle, Wash., finally achieved her ambition when she got a



BEST OF USA ALPINE SKIERS—Jeff Armstrong, 17, of Darien, Conn., if he keeps on skiing, will win medals for Uncle Sam in 1979. He is considered one of four top all-round deaf alpine competitors in the world. The three others are Andrew Swan of Australia, Vittorio Palatine of Italy and Theo Steffen of Switzerland. Jeff placed sixth in the downhill, fourth in the slalom and seventh in giant slalom at the Lake Placid Games.

medal by placing second in the downhill. She also got two diplomas by finishing fifth in the slalom and sixth in the giant slalom.

Peter Wyss, 18 years old, of Wetzikon, who started 60th, which was next to last start, led a Swiss sweep and also fourth and fifth places in the men's downhill with a time of 1 minute 44.39 seconds. This was done on fresh snow and with a temperature of 18 degrees. The Whiteface Mountain course was 2,600 meters long (8,300 feet) with a vertical drop of 500 meters (1,600 feet). Four years ago at Adelboden, the Swiss skiers finished 1-2-3-4 in the slalom, but at the Lake Placid Games only Theo Steffen, gold medalist in the slalom at both Berchtesgaden and Adelboden Games, managed to get a diploma by placing sixth in this event.

Australia competed in the Winter Games for the first time. It has a top notch skier in 17-year-old Andrew Swan who did very well at the Games. He placed tenth in the downhill, but got a bronze medal in the slalom and a silver medal in the giant slalom. Since the winter months in Australia are "summer" and school closed, Andrew went to France with his parents for two months so that he could train before coming to Lake Placid, and this paid off. He returned to Australia to enter school which opened February 3.

Hans Lie, who has won 11 medals—8 gold, 2 silver and 1 bronze—in alpine skiing since he began competing for Norway in 1953, is still skiing competitively, and despite his age of 44 he managed to place 20th in the downhill, 19th in the slalom and 11th in the giant slalom.

Biggest surprise of the whole week was the showing of French skiers at the Winter Games. The French team was composed of four members of the Pelletier family and Patrick Pignard. The Pelletier sisters are Mireille, 14, Caroline, 15, and

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Brigitte, 16, and the brother is Pierre, 17. The team was coached by their father, Armand Pelletier, aged 41.

Patrick Pignard, in a surprise, won the men's giant slalom event and became his country's first medal winner ever in the Winter Games. And all members of the Pelletier family earned a medal or a diploma, getting a total of three medals and three diplomas.

This was indeed a gratifying showing by the French skiers, as they never before in the history of the Winter Games had won a medal or a diploma.

The USA skiers got only three medals but received six diplomas. Overall, we would say that our performances were very good. **Jeff Armstrong, 17-year-old Darien (Conn.) High School student, made the best showing among our men skiers.**

He was the favorite to win the downhill event as on Tuesday, February 4, he led all skiers from 10 nations in non-stop downhill in both runs, but in the official downhill event the next day he placed sixth. This was tough for Jeff failing to win a medal as he also finished fourth in the slalom and seventh in the giant slalom. If he keeps on skiing he will win medals in the next Winter Games. And Nancy Bonura, 11-year-old daughter of deaf parents and a student at the Austine School for the Deaf in Brattleboro, Vt., showed promise for the future. She has a beautiful form for skiing but needs more training in speed. She was the darling of the VIII Games and it was interesting to watch her talking with adult athletes and officials from other nations. Her father, Dominick Bonura, is now a LTP student at CSUN.

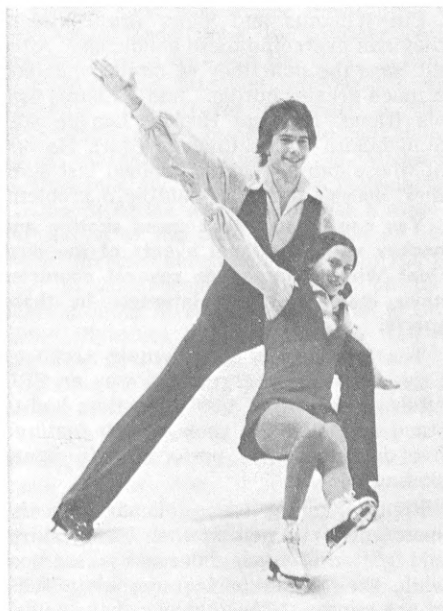
It snowed every day while we were at Lake Placid for two weeks. And despite the heavy precipitation on Thursday, February 6, the two-run slalom event for women and men was held on schedule. Don Adams, manager of Whiteface, had his packing machines on the mountain at 4 o'clock that morning to make sure light winds would not blow away the precious snow cover.

Sergi Lussi, former ski school director at Whiteface, race chairman for the Deaf Games alpine events, said he was pleasantly surprised by the ability shown by some of the top finishers in all alpine events.

"That Swiss girl, Helene Sonderegger, I'd say, is ready for major world competition of the hearing right now," Lussi said. "She really moves. And there's 17-year-old Australian boy, Andrew Swan, who I'm convinced can make it big in regular international competition if his ambition points him that way."

Particularly noticeable to Lussi was the silence that surrounded the alpine races. About 500 of the 3,000 deaf in the area watched the slalom contests in a swirling snowstorm.

"That's what stood out in my mind," said Lussi, "the stillness by the enthusiastic spectators. That plus the sports-



ONLY DEAF SKATING PAIR—Figure skating pair David and Cheryl Michalowski work through practice routine at Olympic Arena in Lake Placid in preparation for a demonstration at the Ice Show on Friday evening, February 7, 1975. The Park Ridge (Ill.) brother-and-sister combination are mastering the sport despite their handicap of deafness. David is 17 and Cheryl is 15. They have been skating competitively in several meets in the Midwest. From all reports, they're doing quite well. Both are students at Hershey High School in Arlington, Ill. David is 5-9, while his sister Cheryl is 5-5.

manship shown by the competitors impressed me the most."

Top six finishers in the alpine events:

Downhill

Women: 1) Helene Sonderegger, Switzerland, 116.89; 2) Barbara Hayes, USA, 119.61; 3) Tamara Marcinuk, USA, 126.04; 4) Mireille Pelletier, France, 130.62; 5) Ingrid Klingenstein, West Germany, 130.75; 6) Beatrice Ruf, Switzerland, 131.20. (Nancy Bonura of USA finished 12th in 143.85, while Regina Krushinski of USA was 13th in 147.39.)

Men: 1) Peter Wyss, Switzerland, 104.39; 2) Hubert Kreuzer, Switzerland, 106.56; 3) Theo Steffen, Switzerland, 107.90; 4) Hans Keller, Switzerland, 109.18; 5) Clemens Rinderer, Switzerland, 110.39; 6) Jeff Armstrong, USA, 110.92. (Ken Murashige of USA was 16th in 115.48, while Don Corbell, Roger Murashige, Don Morris and John White finished 28th, 32nd, 36th and 38th in 120.32, 122.71, 127.18, and 130.99 respectively.)

Slalom (Two Runs)

Women: 1) Helene Sonderegger, Switzerland, 97.61; 2) Brigitte Pelletier, France, 107.92; 3) Tamara Marcinuk, USA, 108.43; 4) Caroline Pelletier, France, 109.51; 5) Barbara Hayes, USA, 109.66; 6) Daintry Bamberger, Canada, 115.51. (Regina Krushinski did not finish in the second run, while Nancy Bonura did not run as she was abed with a cold.)

Men: 1) Vittorio Palatini, Italy, 97.95; 2) Patrick Pignard, France, 98.12; 3) Andrew Swan, Australia, 98.15; 4) Jeff Armstrong, USA, 101.71; 5) Pierre Pelletier, France, 101.87; 6) Theo Steffen, Switzerland, 103.64. (Don Morris finished 26th in 142.35. Ken Murashige did not finish in the second run. Don Corbett, too, failed to finish in the second run. Both John White and Roger Murashige did not finish in the first run.)

Giant Slalom (One Run for Women and Two Runs for Men)

Women: 1) Helene Sonderegger, Switzerland, 74.12; 2) Brigitte Pelletier, France, 78.96; 3) Mireille Pelletier, France, 79.52; 4) Ingrid Klingenstein, West Germany, 80.06; 5) Tamara Marcinuk, USA, 80.83; 6) Barbara Hayes, USA, 81.91. Nancy Bonura placed 10th in 90.57, and Regina Krushinski finished 12th in 98.45.)

Men: 1) Patrick Pignard, France, 148.13; 2) Andrew Swan, Australia, 149.52; 3) Vittorio Palatini, Italy, 151.34; 4) Torkel, Norway, 151.62; 5) Theo Steffen, Switzerland, 152.23; 6) Miyuji Takahata, Japan, 153.47; 7) Jeff Armstrong, USA, 153.72. (Ken Murashige finished 14th in 160.47. Roger Murashige and John White placed 30th and 32nd in 184.55 and 202.53 respectively. Don Corbett failed to finish in the second run, while Don Morris was disqualified in the first run.)

If there were medals for the alpine combination, Helene Sonderegger would be tops among women with 0.00 FIS points

and Andrew Swan of Australia would be the best among men with 54.01 points.

Below are the top six alpine combination competitors:

Women: 1) Helene Sonderegger, Switzerland, 0.00; 2) Barbara Hayes, USA, 140.92; 3) Tamara Marcinuk, USA, 160.13; 4) Brigitte Pelletier, France, 192.34; 5) Caroline Pelletier, France, 268.69; 6) Ingrid Klingenstein, West Germany, 214.33.

Men: 1) Andrew Swan, Australia, 54.01; 2) Vittorio Palatini, Italy, 59.69; 3) Theo Steffen, Switzerland, 68.44; 4) Jeff Armstrong, USA, 81.43; 5) Peter Wyss, Switzerland, 81.80; 6) Clemens Rinderer, Switzerland, 105.70.

The Canadians dominated both speed skating and hockey. Norma-Jean Taylor won the women's 500, 1000 and 1500-meter speed skating events, and Daniel Rouleau won the men's 500, 1500 and 3000-meter events. Bobby Skedsmo of Cerritos, Calif., made the best showing for the United States when he placed second in the 500-meter event.

Since speed skating was unofficial, the winning times in all events nevertheless have been accepted by the CISS as World Deaf records.

Individual results of speed skating:

Women

500 meters: 1) Norma-Jean Taylor, Canada, 54.0; 2) Doris Schwarz, USA, 1:34.0.

1000 meters: 1) Norma-Jean Taylor, Canada, 1:56.44; 2) Doris Schwarz, USA, 2:23.23.

1500 meters: 1) Norma-Jean Taylor, Canada, 3:03.65; Doris Schwarz, USA, did not start.

Men

500 meters: 1) Daniel Rouleau, Canada, 44.9; 2) Bobby Skedsmo, USA, 48.2; 3) Martin Lue, Canada, 49.5; 4) Farley Kellett, Canada, 52.2; 5) Paul Sweeney, USA, 58.6; 6) Paul Setzer II, USA, 60.2.

1500 meters: 1) Daniel Rouleau, Canada, 2:27.37; 2) Martin Lue, Canada, 2:36.49; 3) Farley Kellett, Canada, 2:49.11; 4) Bobby Skedsmo, USA, 2:57.32; 5) Paul Sweeney, USA, 3:23.22; 6) Paul Setzer, USA, 3:33.80.

3000 meters: 1) Daniel Rouleau, Canada, 5:18.02; 2) Martin Lue, Canada, 5:31.91; 4) Paul Sweeney, USA, 7:38.09; 5) Paul Setzer II, USA, 8:08.94. (Bobby Skedsmo did not start.)

The Canadian hockey team won its four games against USA.

The Canadian sextet won the first match on Tuesday afternoon, 2-1, in a thrill-filled game, but beat the USA team easily in the next two games on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon, 6-2 and 9-1. The fourth game was thrilling, too, as the Canadians beat the USA team in last seconds, 5-4. And there were two games between hearing teams and two "Deaf Olympic" teams on Wednesday. The powerful St. Lawrence University freshmen won a smashing 8-3 victory over the Deaf Canadians in a game marked by usual hard play. Norwood School beat the Deaf Americans 8-4 in another game.

The deaf hockey players had no problems knowing when a time-out had been called. The officials flashed the arena's overhead lights as well as blowing the whistle.

Len Williams, a flashy 22-year-old player, who grew up in Lake Placid, playing Pee Wee and varsity hockey, and Deane Sigler, a strapping 23-year-old former All-Michigan schoolboy player from Ann Arbor, Mich., were the best players on the USA squad.

No wonder about this as Williams, a smooth-skating sophomore winger, and Sigler, a rugged senior defenseman, are standouts for the Rochester Institute of

Technology. They're also among the nation's best college hockey players.

Williams and Sigler were no strangers to international competition. They were part of a deaf American team which toured Czechoslovakia last year, playing against both deaf and hearing teams. They're also interested in the 1975 Winter Olympics, both wanting tryouts. After that, Williams and Sigler have both set their sights on pro hockey careers. They've had feelers from several NHL and WHA clubs.

Hockey alone didn't bring the pair of RIT as both are students at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf. Williams, cross-registered in RIT's business administration program, agrees: "Before I came here, I didn't know what I wanted. After high school, I had offers from all sorts of colleges, but with my low grades I was just too confused to know what I wanted."

The unique NTID curriculum allows students to progress at their own speed; however, NTID athletes playing for RIT have only the normal four-year collegiate eligibility period for sports.

Williams said that NTID program has given him an alternative to a hockey career. "If I don't make the pros, I want to use my business training here to run a hockey rink and perhaps another team of young deaf players."

Sigler said that he liked the institute so much that he talked Williams into coming to NTID. He is a visual design major, and he said he's concentrating so much on pro hockey that he hasn't had time yet to think beyond that goal.

Williams, whose slender build belies his strength, was the RIT team scoring leader last year as a freshman and is in a dog-fight again this year for the top spot. The bruising Sigler is best known for his bone-rattling checks and standout defensive play. Both scrappy competitors share the team lead in penalty minutes.

RIT hockey coach Daryl Sullivan says their hearing disability has caused him few coaching problems. He thinks RIT's small school status and schedule—rather than their hearing disability—may prove the greatest roadblocks to the Olympic and pro hockey dreams shared by his two stars.

But Williams and Sigler are confident they can overcome these handicaps. After all, says the pair, they've already handled a much greater hurdle. And Williams said his friend, National Hockey League star Stan Mikita of the Chicago Black Hawks, at whose camp Williams trained last summer, doesn't think it would be a problem.

You can be sure that speed skating and hockey will be official events of the next Deaf Winter Games as several countries have indicated their interests in these sports.

The Ice Show at the Olympic Arena on Friday evening, February 7, was an SRO affair as several of 4,000 spectators had to stand to watch the show, which featured five deaf teenagers performing in figure skating.

Figure skating is a delicate, graceful sport. The women in their short skirts and glittering tops glide across the ice, while their male partners emulate their every move.

But perhaps the most elegant feature in figure skating is the music. The skaters time every move to the soft melodies, which produce a beautiful mesh of sound and sight.

Despite their deafness since birth, Donna Rose Mariani, 18, of Elmwood Park, Ill., David and Cheryl Michalowski of Park Ridge, Ill., 17 and 16, respectively, Sharon Ann Dror, 14 of Santa Monica, Calif., and Adrienne America, 9, of Bronx, N. Y., performed beautifully on the ice.

One delegate from South Africa remarked to us, "Can they hear music?" Of course, they can't. Since they all cannot hear the music for their routine, they just follow the instructions of their coaches. For example, Ron Plank, coach of Sharon Dror, has arranged a clever system of hand signals that help her to perform with excellent musical interpretation.

"If my arm is still," Plank said, "Sharon must wait until I give her another signal. If both of my hands go up, she must slow down. If I drop my right arm and make a circular motion with my left hand, she must speed up." Ron Plank was at Lake Placid to give instructions to Sharon. So was Carol Nitti, who accompanied the Michalowski brother and sister. Ms. Nit-

ti has been teaching professionally for five years. And Donna Mariani's coach also showed up at Lake Placid.

All of those five talented skaters have won several competitions in their areas.

The highlight of the Ice Show was the barrel jumping by three deaf Canadians. They all donned pads inside the seat of their pants before they jumped over the barrels. There were 10 barrels, then 11, then 12, then 13, then 14, and only one of them made it. This drew oohs and aahs from the crowd.

Deaf Games Provide Test For Medical Coordination

Jim Rodgers admitted that the people of Lake Placid were afraid of the deaf, but now they were happy to have us hold our World Winter Games there as they really learned a lot from us.

Activity in the Emergency Room of Placid Memorial Hospital almost doubled during the week-long Winter Games for the Deaf.

Although there were only 233 competitors and officials involved in the Games, 1,000 people came to Lake Placid on Saturday, February 1, and the number climbed to over 3,000 the following week.

The majority of the 24 people associated with the Games and treated at Placid Memorial Hospital were competitors. The injuries ranged from an injured finger from a skiing accident to a cut from a hockey skate requiring 15 stitches.

There were competitors and spectators involved in accidents not related to the official sports competition such as two snowmobile accidents and two automobile accidents.

A person came in to have a splinter received from a theater seat removed. Four stitches were required.

A spectator who fell on the ice is now hobbling around Washington, D.C., with a splint from the Placid Memorial Hospital.

Casts were put on, cuts sewn up, penicillin administered to someone with a "chronic cold" and bandages applied.

The extra load required five additional persons normally on call to work regular shifts. These included Constance Mills, Director of Nurses, a person in x-ray, a person in the lab and two in operating. Anticipating the extra work, additional supplies were stocked in the emergency room.

The fact that patients were deaf did create some difficulty. But Miss Mills said: "We managed to write everything." Except that did not work in the case of the Canadian hockey player who could only write French. "We did what had to be done—stitched him up," Miss Mills said. He required 15 stitches. Later the Lake Placid Club supplied his name and address which they could not learn at the time.

The matter of paying for the emergency treatment was handled primarily by credit card. Because the hospital is a resort

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community hospital, the staff is acquainted with treating out-of-town patients who do not include emergency medical treatment in their traveling budget.

Some people paid cash and others asked to be billed. Regardless of how they plan to pay, the hospital "would never refuse care to anyone," Hospital Administrator F. Dennis Harrington explained.

Although no one remained in the hospital, one person was admitted complaining of chest pains and later released. The experience of dealing medically with a major competition in Lake Placid has left Mr. Harrington with new thoughts and questions concerning future competitions in Lake Placid. The 1980 Winter Olympics were the first to come to mind. He said, "We must anticipate what's going to happen in 1980, after having seen what happened during the Deaf Games week." Now they are forming a committee to design a plan for the hospital in relation to the 1980 Winter Olympics to be presented to the 1980 Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee. **Thanks to the Deaf Games that started this.**

On Tuesday evening, February 4, about 800 persons—most of them deaf—watched two presentations by the National Theatre of the Deaf in the Lake Placid Club's Agora Theater. This event was sponsored by the Lake Placid Association of Music, Drama & Art. It was repeated on Wednesday evening.

The first play was "The Dybbuk," a classic Jewish love story of a young girl possessed by the spirit of her dead lover interwoven with devils, demons and exorcism. To the deaf foreigners, it was a difficult play to follow, but one delegate from West Germany remarked if he had read this play in German before he would understand.

The second play was a short one entitled "Priscilla, Princess of Power." This was a quick-moving pantomime with little speaking involved. It was a light and amusing play to follow rather than the dramatic "Dybbuk." The play by Cartoonist James Stevenson has its origins in the world of comic books and pop culture.

The "Dybbuk" was directed by John Broome of the Royal Shakespeare Company of Great Britain and "Priscilla" was directed by Ed Waterstreet, Jr., a deaf member of the NTD company.

And on Sunday night, February 2, the Lake Placid Lions Club sponsored a toboggan competition for representatives to the VIII World Winter Games for the Deaf at the Lake Mirror toboggan run. Winners of three-member men's team, two-member men's team, three-member women's team and two-member women's team, first, second and third places, were from Norway, Michigan, Spain, Maryland, Switzerland, Connecticut, New Jersey, Australia and Austria.

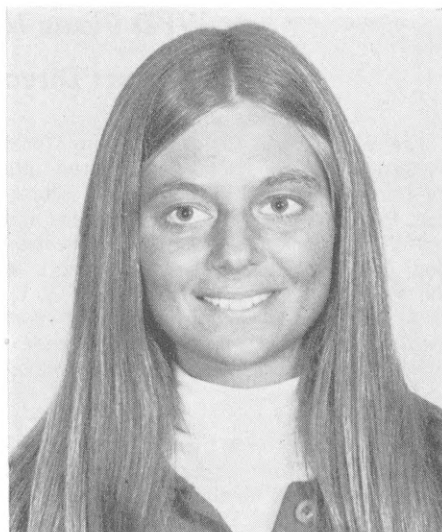
CISS World Congress Notes: The XXIII congress of the CISS was held at Lake Placid Club for two days, Sunday and Monday, February 2-3 . . . Delegates from

20 nations took part in the meeting with Art Kruger and John Buckmaster representing the AAAD and the USA. Simon J. Carmel also attended the meeting as alternate . . . Three members of the CISS Executive Committee did not show up, F. Abraham of Hungary, G. Michlea of Rumania and B. Petani of Yugoslavia . . .

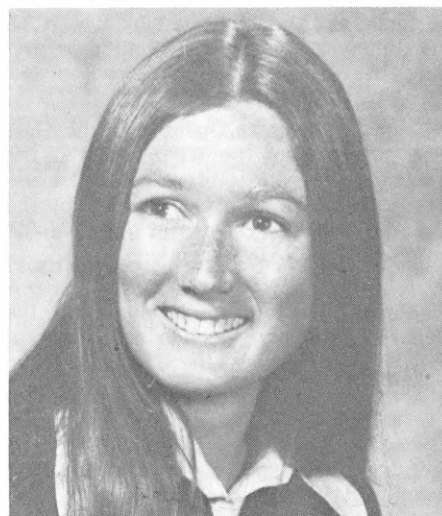
South Africa was admitted as a member nation of the CISS . . . Head of the South African delegation was Max Ordman of Johannesburg who was on the hearing South Africa wrestling team at the Rome Olympics in 1960 and who was a four-time gold medalist in the light heavy-weight wrestling class at the Maccabee Games in Israel in 1950, 1953, 1957 and 1965 . . . World record of Craig Healy in the javelin at 66.84 meters (219 feet, 4 inches) made at Charleston, Ill., on May 31, 1974, was ratified . . . Several rules of the CISS were revised or added . . . **Delegates of member nations of the CISS must be DEAF and can use sign language . . .**

Travel and accommodation expenses of the CISS president, secretary-treasurer and interpreter are to be paid by the CISS, except for the World Games, where it is to be taken care of by the Organizing Committee of the Games . . . In case of a tie, a proposal, etc., is rejected . . . The CISS Bulletin and circular letters must be printed in English and French. Other correspondence may be in either English or French as the president and secretary may prefer, but all correspondence written in language other than English or French will be returned to the writer . . . At least five nations for men and three nations for women are required for each sport in the Summer Games. For the Winter Games only three nations are required for men and women . . . **From now on the CISS secretary instead of chairman of the Organizing Committee shall handle entries for the Summer and Winter Games . . .** The CISS will appoint only one technical delegate instead three for each sport of the World Games . . . Dues to the CISS have been increased. They are \$50 per year for any nation having less than 10 member clubs and \$75 for any country with at least 10 member clubs. These dues are for 1975. For 1976 the dues will be increased to \$66 and \$100, respectively . . . The individual participation fee in the World Games is now \$2.00 . . .

There will be a fine of \$5.00 for each individual who fails to participate in an event in the World Games. For a team, the fine will be \$100 in the qualification round and \$300 in the final round . . . CISS Executive Board is now made up of eight members instead of ten . . . The terms of Jerald Jordan of USA, Knud Sondergaard of Denmark, Osvald Dahlgren of Sweden, Friedrich Waldow of West Germany, and Branimir Petani of Yugoslavia expired but they were eligible for reelection. **Dahlgren decided to retire.** And all others except Petani were re-elected. Holdovers on the board were Felix Abraham of Hungary, Gheorghe Michlea of Rumania, Kazimierz Diehl of Po-

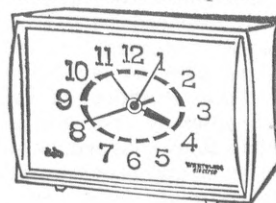


USA MEDALISTS—Barbara Hayes (top) of Seattle, Wash., and Tamara Marcinuk of Fitchburg, Mass., earned three medals for Uncle Sam at the recent Lake Placid Games. Barbara finally achieved her ambition by winning a silver medal in the downhill. Tamara, despite her sore ankle, managed to earn two bronze medals in the downhill and the slalom. Altogether Tamara has won a total of four gold medals, one silver and two bronze in the last three Winter Games. They both and Helene Sonderregger of Switzerland are considered the three best all-around deaf women alpine skiers in the world.



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WFD Plans Near Finalization

As Project Director Meets In Rome

The VIIth World Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf has entered into its final stages with Frederick C. Schreiber, Project Director for the Congress and 3rd Vice-President of the World Federation, making a final progress report to the WFD Bureau in Rome, March 10-15, 1975. The Congress is supported in part by the Rehabilitation Service Administration of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Attending the Rome meeting with Schreiber were Ms. Rosie Freeman of the Model Secondary School for the Deaf at Gallaudet College and Dr. L. Deno Reed of the Department of HEW, who is project officer for the Congress. As approved by the Bureau, Schreiber detailed the program as follows, unless other wise stated, all events will be at the Washington Hilton Hotel.

Thursday, July 30, 1975: Meeting of the Bureau of the WFD. (A reception for the delegates will be sponsored by the GCAA at Gallaudet College on Thursday evening.)

Friday, August 1: Opening of the General Assembly of the WFD which is the worldwide equivalent of an NAD Convention. There will be a performance by the German National Theatre of the Deaf followed by the NAD Reception.

Saturday, August 2: Conclusion of the General Assembly, election of officers of the WFD. Evening—the Polish Mime Theatre.

Sunday, August 3: A meeting in the morning of the staff of the Congress, national and international presidents, interpreters and recorders will be held. The official opening of the Congress will be Sunday afternoon with a program that will include formalities such as a display of flags of participating nations, presentation of the newly designed WFD flag and all the formalities attendant therewith. At this time, we have no commitment that Gerald R. Ford, President of the United States, will officially open the Congress, but the White House has indicated that he is considering it and promises an answer in mid-May or early June. Sunday evening there will be a "by invitation only" reception at the Kennedy Center, and possibly another reception at the Smithsonian Institution for foreign visitors, with an unspecified program also scheduled at the Washington Hilton.

Monday, August 4: The Commission meetings will begin. There are Commissions on **Medicine and Audiology**, Dr. Luther Robinson, Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, National President;

Pedagogy, Dr. Edward C. Merrill, President of Gallaudet College, National President, and Dr. Mervin D. Garretson, International President. Dr. Garretson is the only American holding an international presidency; **Social Commission**, Dr. Jerome D. Schein, Director of New York University's Deafness Research and Training Center, National President; **Psychological Commission**, Dr. McCay Vernon, Western Maryland College, National President; **Vocational Rehabilitation**, Dr. Boyce R. Williams, Director, Office of Deafness and Communication Disorders, HEW, National President; **Communications Commission**, Terrence J. O'Rourke, Director of the NAD's Communicative Skills Program, National President; **Commission on Art and Culture**, Dr. L. Deno Reed, RSA, National President; **Commission on Spiritual Care**, Rev. Daniel Pokorny and Father Rudolph Gawlik, co-Presidents; **Technical Assistance to the Deaf in Developing Countries**, Dr. Martin McCavitt, HEW, National President. This last commission will meet jointly with some of the other commissions where their interests overlap. In addition, there will be a special sub-Commission on Parents which will be part of the Commission on Pedagogy. The parents will have a "parent breakfast" on Monday with several speakers including parents from other countries, while in the evening we have scheduled a twin bill of the Israeli performers and a troupe from Sweden.

Tuesday, August 5: The commission meetings continue. Tuesday night a spe-

cial convocation will be held at Gallaudet College. As with President Ford, Gallaudet has invited Vice President Rockefeller to address the convocation, and again, as with President Ford, it appears that a final decision will not be made until mid-May or early June. At the Convocation, Gallaudet expects to present several honorary degrees—especially to foreign deaf people—and the first presentation of the new Powrie Vaux Doctor Award. Following the ceremonies, the college will hold several simultaneous receptions on various parts of the campus.

Wednesday, August 6: Is the same. In the evening we shall have a performance, especially developed for the Congress, by our National Theatre of the Deaf.

Thursday, August 7: The Congress will close. Closing ceremonies are scheduled for 2 p.m. on Thursday, at which time summaries and recommendations of the various commissions will be made while the WFD Bureau will present its international medals to recognize service to the deaf community on both the national and international levels. The U. S. is scheduled to receive nine individual medals and two organization ones. In the evening there will be two final "receptions," one for the delegates from 6-8 p.m. and a general reception for all registrants which will be sort of a talent show-dance from 8 p.m. on.

Advertising and inquiries about advertising should be sent to the NAD Home Office, 810 Thayer Ave., Silver Spring, Md., 20910, or to the Editor, 5125 Radnor Rd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46226.

VIIth World Congress of The World Federation of the Deaf

July 31 - August 8, 1975

Washington Hilton Hotel

Washington, D.C.

Schedule of Fees

Registration

Participants	\$30.00
Husband and Wife	\$40.00
Students	\$20.00

Social and Cultural Events

Thursday, July 31—GCAA Reception	N/C
Friday, August 1—German Theatre	\$10.00
NAD Reception	\$6.00

Saturday, August 2—Polish Mime Group

Sunday, August 3—Reception (By Invitation) Rock Gospel

Monday, August 4—Swedish Theatre & Israeli Mime Group

Tuesday, August 5—Gallaudet Convocation N/C

Wednesday, August 6—National Theatre of the Deaf\$10.00

Thursday, August 7—Closing Reception N/C

Combination Tickets

Includes the following: Registration, Program Book, Four (4) Shows and the NAD Reception.

Participants	\$65.00
Husband & Wife \$120.00 (2 sets of tickets)	
Students	\$55.00
	(\$50.00 w/I.D.)

Special Senior Citizen Rates

	Participants	Husband & Wife
Registration	\$20.00	\$30.00
Combos	\$50.00	\$100.00

These prices are a \$14.00 to \$15.00 savings over individual ticket prices.

land, Francesco Rubino of Italy and Carl-Eric Martola of Finland . . . 4x400 meter relay has been added to list of women's track and field events for the 1977 Games . . . **Swimming now has 13 events for men and 13 for women.** The new events for men are 200-meter free, 100-meter back, 100-meter breast, and 100-meter fly. For women the new events are 200 and 800-meter free, 100-meter breast, 200-meter back, and 200-meter fly . . . **Any athlete can participate in as many individual events as he wishes in track-field or swimming in the World Games. In the past each athlete was limited to three individual events . . .** Shooting for the 1977 Games now consists of air rifle (10 meters, 40 shots), air pistol (10 meters, 40 shots), 50 meter small bore (prone, 60 shots), and 50 meter small bore (3 positions x 40 shots). A maximum of two shooters of each nation are required for each event. . . .

Below is a list of World Deaf records broken in track and field, swimming and shooting in 1973-74 as announced at the meeting:

Nation	Track & Field	Swimming	Shooting	Total
United States	9	15	—	24
Russia	7	—	—	7
East Germany	3	—	—	3
Finland	2	—	1	3
Poland	—	3	—	3
Sweden	2	—	—	2
Italy	1	—	1	2
West Germany	1	—	—	1
Norway	1	—	—	1
	26	18	2	46

With such a rich background of fond memories of Lake Placid, we in the United States can look forward to 1979 when Oslo and the country of Norway will host the IX World Winter Games for the Deaf. They are well worth looking forward to.

Statistical Synopsis Of The VIII World Winter Games For The Deaf

Lake Placid, New York, February 2-8, 1975

Nation	Gold	Medals Silver	Bronze	Total Medals	Diplomas 4th	5th	6th	Placings 1-6 inclu.
Russia	4	5	3	12	2	2	1	17
Switzerland	4	1	1	6	1	2	2	11
France	1	3	1	5	2	1	0	8
United States	0	1	2	3	1	3	2	9
Finland	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	6
Italy	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	2
Australia	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
Sweden	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2
Norway	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
West Germany	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	11	11	11	33	11	11	11	65

Austria was the only nation failing to win a medal or a diploma. Speed Skating and Ice Hockey were held as unofficial events of the Winter Games due to lack of required five nations for men and three countries for women. Figure Skating was staged as an exhibition event of the Games. Next World Winter Games for the Deaf in 1979 will be held in Oslo, Norway.

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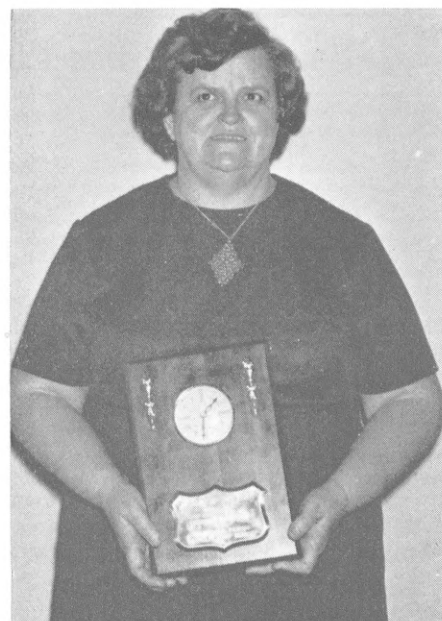
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DA Advertising

Advertising or inquiries about advertising should be sent to the NAD Home Office, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Md. 20910, or to the Editor, 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, Ind. 46226.



At the recent celebration of the fourth anniversary of St. Gerard Parish for the Hearing Impaired, Mrs. Rose Lea received the "Woman of the Year Award" for her outstanding service in the deaf community and her years of dedication. Mrs. Lea is first vice president of the Catholic Deaf Center. Also at the celebration, Certificates of Appreciation were presented to the outgoing officers and to two very special people in the deaf community: Anthony Moreau, a deaf man, who has worked for the deaf of the New Orleans area for over 55 years, and John G. Collins, who has helped the deaf obtain and retain employment at the Post Office. For the past six years, Collins has helped over 60 deaf people in their jobs at the Post Office and has done this through learning to communicate with the deaf. The presentations were made by the president of the Catholic Deaf Center, Edward Marquez; the chairman of the Selection Committee, Gerard Chatelain, and the pastor, Rev. Gerard J. Howell.

Nine From United States Nominated For WFD Medals

Nominees for World Federation of the Deaf International Solidarity Medals total 45 including the nine from the United States. Countries submitting nominations for these medals totaled 15 which is a relatively small number considering the total number of member countries in the WFD. An effort is being made to secure more nominees from other countries. While it was agreed that only one international medal might be given to a country in a given year, the WFD Bureau approved of six such medals for the U.S. Recipients of the International awards will be Bernard Bragg, Mervin Garretson, Edna Levine, Frederick Schreiber, Robert J. Uplinger, former President of Lions International and McCay Vernon. In addition, there will be three awards for national service—these to Edna Adler, Robert Panara and Jerome D. Schein. As far as we know this will be the first time in WFD history that five deaf people from one country will be so recognized.

Mr. Uplinger's award comes in recognition of his being president of Lions International when the Lions adopted "Hearing Conservation and Work with the Deaf" as a major program. Since that time the deaf people of not only the United States, but also other countries have been assisted by Lions clubs in many different ways and programs of this nature are increasing all the time.

Letter To The Editor

Dear Editor:

May I make a correction relating to the featured article of Ohio's first deaf teacher aide in Dayton's Colonel White High School which appeared in the January issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN?

Mrs. Ruth Medlin may be the only deaf teacher aide currently working with high school deaf students in Dayton, but perhaps not the first one. About five years ago, Miss Irene Tunanidas, a young Gallaudet College graduate, was hired for the same position in an oral high school program in Youngstown, Ohio, shortly before she pursued her graduate studies at Kent State University. Miss Tunanidas is presently teaching deaf children at Stambaugh School in Youngstown.

Like Mrs. Medlin, Miss Tunanidas has taught us hearing people to face reality when communicating with the deaf, especially helping the less fortunate ones. Both women are a great inspiration to all of us in Ohio.

Toni Stephens

Campbell, Ohio

Earl E. Roberts Succumbs

Earl E. Roberts, for the past three years an English teacher in the advanced department of the New Mexico School for the Deaf and its track coach, passed away on March 22 at Durango, Colorado, while on vacation. Services were held in Flint, Michigan, on March 26.

Mr. Roberts, a native of Missouri and a Gallaudet College graduate (Class of 1942) taught and coached at the Michigan School for the Deaf for 30 years, earning his master's degree from the University of Michigan. In addition to Mrs. Roberts, he is survived by three sons.

DA Advertising

Advertising or inquiries about advertising should be sent to the NAD Home Office, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Md. 20910. or to the Editor, 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, Ind. 46226.

Church Directory

Assemblies of God

At the crossroads of America . . .
FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD FOR THE DEAF
1175 W. Market St., Akron, Ohio 44313

Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:45 a.m.; and 7:00 p.m.; Bible Study, Wednesday, 7:00 p.m. Special services for the deaf.
Rev. John K. Sederwall, pastor, (216) 784-7426
Voice or TTY

When in Baltimore, welcome to . . .

DEAF ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH
3302 Harford Road, Baltimore, Md. 21218
Sun. 9:45-11:00 a.m., 7:30 p.m.; Wed., 7:30 p.m.
Rev. Robert I. Lentz, pastor. Phone 467-8041.
Jesus said, "I am the way, the truth and the life."—John 14:6

When in the Pacific Paradise, visit . . .

HAWAII CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
3144 Kaunaoa St., Honolulu, Hi. 96815
Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; worship 10:30 a.m.
Bible Study, second and fourth Wed.; Fellowship First Fri., 7:00 p.m.

Rev. David Schiewer, Pastor
732-0120 Voice or TTY

When in Portland, welcome to

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1315 S.E. 20th Ave., Portland, Ore. 97214
Sunday 9:45 and 11:00 a.m.
Thursday 7:30
Rev. Norman Stallings, pastor

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
Renton, Washington

Pastor, Dr. Sam A. Harvey; Interpreter, Mrs. Irene Stark (husband's first name is James).
Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Morning Worship, 11:00 a.m. (Interpreting for the Deaf). Evening Worship, 7:00 p.m. (Interpreting for the Deaf)

Visit Baton Rouge in "French" Louisiana
While there, attend the Deaf Ministry of First Baptist Church, 529 Convention Street.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Services are 7:15 p.m., Wednesday; 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Sundays in the Deaf Chapel. Sunday classes are at 9:30 a.m. and 5:45 p.m.
Rev. Hoyett Larry Barnett, Pastor to the Deaf

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
Corner Cleveland & Osceola, Downtown
Clearwater, Fla.

Services interpreted for the deaf
9:30 a.m., Sunday School; 11:00 a.m., Morning Worship; 11:00 a.m., Live Color-TV-Channel 10
Pastor: Frank Gillham, D. D.

Come and learn God's word at . . .

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7300 Greenly Dr., Oakland, Calif. 94605
Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Worship, 11 a.m. & 7 p.m.; Training hour, 6 p.m.; Wed. Bible & prayer, 7:30 p.m.
Interpreters: Arlo Compher, Shirley Compher
Pastor: James L. Parker, B. S., M. Div., Th. M.
Phone (415) 569-3848 or 635-6397

WEALTHY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
811 Wealthy Street, S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Rev. Roger Kent Jackson, pastor
Sunday: 10:00 & 11:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.
Wed.: 7:00 p.m. Prayer & Bible Study
Deaf Missionary Outreaches of our Church:
Christian Captioned Films for the Deaf
Christian Literature for the Deaf
Christian Outreach for the Deaf

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
217 Dill Ave., Frederick, Maryland
Robert F. Woodward, pastor
David M. Denton, interpreter
9:45 a.m., Sunday school for deaf
11:00 a.m., Morning worship service
interpreted for the deaf
A cordial welcome is extended.

When in St. Augustine, Florida, Welcome To

CAVALRY BAPTIST CHURCH
110 Masters Drive, St. Augustine, Fla.
Interpreters for the deaf at the 11:00 a.m. worship service
Rev. Carl Franklin, pastor

A church that cares for the deaf . . .

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Services: Sunday School, 9:45; Morning Wor-

When in Washington, D.C., worship at . . .

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8th & H Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m. Worship, 10 a.m.
Francis C. Higgins, leader, 937-2507.

22ND STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
6620 E. 22nd Street, Tucson, Arizona 85710
Phones 298-2850 and 886-6702
Pastor: Charles E. Pollard
Interpreters: Murray and Nancy Machen
Bible study, 9:30 a.m.; worship services, 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. All services interpreted for the deaf, including all music.
Anyone traveling to or through Tucson will find a cordial welcome.

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14200 Golden West St., Westminster, Calif. 92683

Sunday morning Bible study, 9:30; worship, 11:00. Sunday night Christian life studies, 6:00; worship service, 7:00.

Recreation and social calendar on request.

Pastor, Robert D. Lewis
Church phone 714-894-3349

Worship and serve with us at

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
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Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

Sunday: Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; Morning worship 11:00 a.m.; Training Union 6:00 p.m. Evening worship 7:00 p.m.

A Full Church Program for the Deaf

IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH
16th and Hickory, Pine Bluff, Ark.

"In the heart of Pine Bluff for the hearts of people!"

You are invited to worship with us at 9:45 in Sunday School and 10:55 in Worship. Join us for lunch on the second Sunday of each month—a special fellowship for the deaf. Evening worship, 7:00; Wednesday services, 7:00.

Mrs. Leroy Spillyards, Interpreter
Anton C. Uth, Pastor

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823 W. Manchester Ave.,
Los Angeles, Calif. 90044

Sunday Bible study, 9:30 a.m.; worship, 11:00 a.m. Deaf and hearing worshipping together. Elder Sam Hooper, Melvin Sanders, teachers; Willa G. Boyd, interpreter; William T. Ward, pastor.

When near Louisville, Ky., welcome to
FOURTH AND OAK STREETS BAPTIST CHURCH FOR THE DEAF (SBC)

Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Worship service, 10:55 a.m.; Sunday night service, 6:00 p.m.; Wednesday night service prayer meeting, 7:15 p.m.

Rev. Joe L. Buckner, pastor and interpreter
Miss Sue Henson, interpreter

When in the Nation's Capital . . .

Visit the fast growing Deaf Department of
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF RIVERDALE
Maryland's largest Sunday School, 3 blocks west of Baltimore-Washington Pkwy.
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Sunday School 9:45 a.m.; Deaf Chapel Hour, 11:00 a.m. All other services interpreted.
Dr. R. Herbert Fitzpatrick, Pastor
Rev. Lester H. Belt, Minister to the Deaf
Church office phone 277-8850.

Church of Christ

WESTERN HEIGHTS CHURCH OF CHRIST
1912 N. Winnetka
Dallas, Texas 75208
Sunday—9:45 a.m.
Ralph D. Churchill, 941-4660

HUBER HEIGHTS CHURCH OF CHRIST
4925 Fishburg Rd., Dayton, Ohio 45424

Signed Bible Classes and Worship Services
Bible Classes—Sunday 9:30 a.m.; Wednesday 7:30 p.m.; Worship Services—Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

ROCKVILLE CHURCH OF CHRIST
1450 W. Montgomery Ave., Rockville, Md. 20850
Sunday Class, 10:00 a.m.; Worship Services, 11:00 a.m., 6:00 p.m.
Minister: Don Browning
Interpreter: Don Garner

In Los Angeles area, worship at . . .

MAYWOOD CHURCH OF CHRIST
5950 Heliotrope Circle
Maywood, California 90270
Sunday class 9:30 a.m., Worship service 10:30 a.m., 6 p.m. Wednesday Bible study 7 p.m.
Bob Anderson, Minister (213) 583-5328
Restoring Undenominational Christianity
ship, 11:00; Evening Service, 7:00.

When in Idaho, visit . . .

TWIN FALLS CHURCH OF CHRIST
2002 Filer Avenue East, Twin Falls, Idaho
Bible Study, 10:00 a.m.; Worship, 10:55 & 6 p.m.
Preacher: David Foulke
Interpreters: Jim and Sheila Palmer

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Each Sunday, 12 noon, at
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Vicar: The Rev. Jay L. Croft
482 Orlando Ave., Akron, Ohio 44320
TTY 216-0864-2865

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Rev. Silas J. Hirte

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For information or location of the church
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Robert Cunningham
Executive Secretary
556 Zinnia Lane
Birmingham, Alabama 35215

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1160 Lincoln St., Denver, Colorado
Tel. 534-8678
Open every Sunday at 10 a.m.
All Souls Guild meetings second Friday
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The oldest church for the deaf
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New York, N. Y. 10024

Lutheran

OUR SAVIOR LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF

Meeting in the Gloria Dei Chapel of the
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6861 E. Nevada, Detroit, Mich. 48234
Worship at 10:00 every Sunday
Rev. Clark R. Bailey, Pastor
Phone (313) 751-5823

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We are happy to greet you at . . .

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2822 E. Floradora, Fresno, Calif. 93703
S. S. Class for Deaf Children, 9:15 a.m.;
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June-July-August)
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1 block from IND-74th St./Roosevelt Ave.
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Services: 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sundays at
10:00 a.m.; Fellowship Guild, 1st
Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

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2:00 p.m.; Fellowship Guild, 4th
Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

The Rev. Ray Andersen, Vicar
Episcopal Missions for the Deaf of Conn.
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TTY (and voice) (203) 561-1144

United Methodist

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Sunday Worship 11:00; Sunday Study 12:00
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A place of worship and a place of service.
All are welcome.

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Sunday School for hearing children
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Rev. LeRoy Schauer, pastor

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Moderator, Rev. B. Dwyer
Mass each Sunday, 11:15 a.m.; religious
instruction each Saturday, 1:30 p.m.

IMMANUEL CHURCH FOR THE DEAF 657 West 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015 Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; Sunday morning worship, 11:00 a.m.; Bible Study, Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.

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HAWAII CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
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Sunday School 9:15 a.m.; Worship 10:30 a.m.
Wed. Bible Study and Fri. Fellowship 7:00 p.m.
Children's weekday religious education classes

Rev. David Schlewew, pastor
For information call 732-0120

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177 S. York Rd., Elmhurst, Ill. 60126

Contact: Deacon Jim Monahan,
TTY 815-727-6411

All welcome to signed Mass Service at 9:00
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and 7:00 p.m.

Wednesday Bible study and prayer 7:00 p.m.
Rev. Wilber C. Huckleba, pastor
Free Captioned Movie, 7:00, third Friday

DEAF MISSIONARY CHURCH 3520 John Street (Between Texas and Norveila Ave.) Norfolk, Va. 23513

Pastor, John W. Stallings, Jr.
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.
Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.

WYAH-TV (each Sunday, 2:00 to 2:30 p.m.)
THE DEAF HEAR (Nationwide)
Bible Study and Prayer—Wednesday 7:30 p.m.

CHRIST'S CHURCH OF THE DEAF (Non-Denominational)

Meets in First Christian Church building
each Sunday.

Scott and Mynster Streets
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Bible School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:30 a.m.
Duane King, Minister

Mailing address: R. R. 2, Council Bluffs,
Iowa 51501

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OFFICE

430 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill. 69435

Contact: Deacon Jim Monahan,
TTY 815-727-6411

All in Joliet area welcome to signed Mass
Service at 10:45 a.m., 3rd Sunday, September
through June.

When in Allentown, Pa., welcome to LEHIGH VALLEY CHURCH FOR THE DEAF

121 South 8th St., Allentown, Pa. 18101
Services held every fourth Sunday of the
month except July and August at 3:00 p.m.
An Interdenominational Deaf Church
Mrs. Grace A. Boyer, Director of Public
Relations

METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY CHURCH OF LOS ANGELES

373 South Western Avenue
Services in sign language every Thursday
night at 8:00

CALVARY CHAPEL FOR THE DEAF

Irving & E. Green Sts., Allentown, Pa. 18103
Phone (215) 435-7500
Rev. Reuben Jay, Minister to the Deaf; Mrs.
Carol Jay, RID Certified Interpreter
9:30 a.m., Every Sunday, Bible School; 10:45
a.m., Every Sunday, Worship Service
"A Full-Time, Full-Gospel Church"

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afternoons and evenings
Hubert J. Sellner, secretary

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evenings
Eugene Schick, president

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